CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28626—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite.	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4878	800	W. A. Seaton	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† PEKIN	3909	800	P. Harris	23rd ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	800	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st Dec.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following and other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,800	550	24th Jan. '92.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 26, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,

29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 2nd January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1168 tons, on the 30th December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 27th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 26th December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	about 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	,, 23rd ,,
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	,, 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay. December 2nd, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	to sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	8th Feb. 1892.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most Comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 24th December, 1891.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	End of Dec. for Marseilles and Hull.
†*EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	Early in Feb. for Marseilles and Cardiff.
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	Middle of Feb. for Plymouth.
MARY BEYTS	3790	End of Feb. for Plymouth.
†MINNA CRAIG	4700	Early in March for Marseilles and Cardiff.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Have passenger Cabins and Saloons amidship.

The Cabins and Saloons in all the Steamers are on upper deck.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,

Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

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WITH Inset Physical Maps, Sketch Maps of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and General Index. Edited by J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G. S. Is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. The whole corrected to the present date, and showing the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The Index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map. Price in Book Form, Rs. 5.

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REDUCED FOR CASH PRICES.

WHITE Kid, 2 Buttons	Rs.	1	12
BEST STRAW do.	,,	2	8
BEST WHITE Kid do.	,,	3	2
LAVENDER Kid do.	,,	3	2
GOLD TAN CAPE do.	,,	3	6
SLATE SUEDE do.	,,	3	6

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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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FOR QUALITY, EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERA, LATEST PATTERN.—These Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use, the focussing is by means of a rack-work or screw adjustment: they are fitted with the new double swing-back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and reversing frame, by means of which the dark slides can be used either upright or horizontally, without taking the Camera off the stand. Each Camera is fitted with 3 double slides. Every part fully brass-bound and screwed. Cameras and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed in all parts with Carriers for smaller plates.

6½ by 4¾, Rs. 190.	8½ by 6½, Rs. 245.	10 by 8, Rs. 290.	12 by 10, Rs. 350	Cash Price.
Ditto ,, 215.	ditto ,, 275.	ditto ,, 326.	ditto ,, 390	Credit Price.

TREACHER & CO.'S SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERAS.—Made of the best Spanish Mahogany, French-polished, brass-bound, screwed in dovetail, single-swing back, and arranged to take plates in either direction, highly finished throughout. Vertical sliding front, bottom boards, hinged to turn up, and improved side fastenings, securing perfect rigidity. These portable Cameras, available both for the Studio and Field, are well adapted for district and camp work, and from their great ranges of focus suitable for portraits, wide angle view and other lenses. Price with fine Screw adjustment, double dark side frame, and focus slide:—

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
For Plates 10 by 8 in. and under	170	190	Spare Slides for 12 by 10 in. and under.	55	62
Spare Slides for do.	45	50	For Plates 15 by 12 in.	290	326
For Plates 12 by 10 in.	235	265	Spare Slides for do.	70	79

DALLMEYER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

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No. 1 B. Quick Acting Portrait Lens	125	140	No. 3 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens	170	190
No. 2 B. Quick Acting Portrait Lens	240	270	No. 4 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens.	225	252
No. 2 C. Extra Quick Acting Portrait Lens	290	326	No. 5 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens.	280	315

Dallmeyer's Patent Rapid Rectilinear Lenses.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.		Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.	
			Cash Rs.	Credit. Rs.				Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
15 by 12	12 by 10	Ins. 2¼	245	275	8½ by 6½	6 by 5	Ins. 1½	115	129
12 by 10	10 by 8	,, 2	200	225	6 by 5	5 by 4	,, ¼	98	110
10 by 8	8½ by ½	,, 1¾	150	168	5 by 4	4¼ by 3¼	,, ⅞	78	88

NEW RAPID RECTILINEAR DOUBLE LENS.

This is a Lens of the Rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the Market. It is adapted for Groups, Portraits in good light, Landscapes and Figures, and all out-door work, except Wide-angle Pictures.

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For 8½ by 6½ size plates, Cash, Rs. 72; Credit, Rs. 81.

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Cash per doz.	Rs.	1-2	1-12	2-8	4-12	7-4	11-0
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THOMAS LANDSCAPES—							
Cash per doz	Rs.		1-8	3-8	5-12	9-4	14-0
Credit, per doz.	,,		1-10	4-0	6-4	10-8	16-0
Ilford Yellow Ordinary	Cash Rs.	0-14	1-8	1-14	3-8	6-8	10-0
	Credit ,,	1-0	1-10	2-2	4-0	7-4	11-0
Ilford White Rapid	Cash Rs.	1-2	1-10	2-6	4-8	8-0	12-0
	Credit ,,	1-4	1-14	2-10	5-0	9-0	13-8
Ilford Red Special Rapid	Cash Rs.	1-4	..	3-0	6-0	11-0	14-8
	Credit ,,	1-7	..	3-6	7-0	12-4	16-4

Size		4¼ / 3¼	5 / 4	6½ / 4¾	8½ / 6½	10 / 8	12 / 10
Marion Britannia	Cash Rs.	1-4	1-14	2-12	5-4	9-4	12-8
	Credit ,,	1-6	2-2	3-2	6-0	10-4	14-0
WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHTS Ordinary	Cash Rs.	..	..	3-6	6-8	..	–
	Credit ,,	..	..	3-10	7-4	..	..
Instantaneous	Cash Rs.	1-8	2-4	3-4	6-8	9-12	15-8
	Credit ,,	1-12	2-8	3-12	7-4	10-12	17-6
Drop Shutter	Cash Rs.	1-12	2-6	3-10	6-12	10-8	16-0
	Credit ..	2-0	2-10	4-0	7-10	11-12	18-0
Edward's XL.	Cash Rs.	1-12	..	3-8	6-4	8-12	14-0
	Credit ,,	1-14	..	4-0	7-0	9-12	15-1

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FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED, as regards QUALITY, FINISH and PRICE.

In addition to the above I would also recommend my "SPOTTED DOGS" which are rapidly becoming the CIGARS OF THE DAY in all the leading Clubs, the demand for them increasing largely wherever they are known.

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Dealers in		*with*	
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.	The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.	EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.	In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood, the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.
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SPECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.	Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.	KEMP'S PELLICULINE.	Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.
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EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.	Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.	KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.	This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

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TROPICAL FLANNELS.

SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),

Cash or V. P. P. ....3 for Rs. 20 0

SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),

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MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

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DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

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BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

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THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

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RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

CHOICE.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

From Re. 1-12 each.

PRETTY RANGE of

SILK SCARVES,

From Re. 1-8.

FITTED BAGS.

A LARGE CHOICE,

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SILK MUFFLERS.

A LARGE VARIETY,

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IMMENSE SELECTION.

From Rs. 10-8.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

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From Rs. 4-8 dozen.

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AND

NEW

YEAR.

N.B.—NOTE OPINIONS IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF 22ND INSTANT.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

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,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF W. CLERKE, Esq.

ONE MAIL PHAETON, with a pair of Grey Walers, and a set of English-made double Harness. One Single-seated Light Office BROUGHAM by Kesterton.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

TO BE LET.—On the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, a FURNISHED HOUSE for February and March next.

Apply to

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CURE YOUR COUGH.

FOR FORTY YEARS PAST DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been gradually increasing in popularity, until it is now known and appreciated everywhere as a useful and reliable Curative. It is confidently commended to all in search of a Remedy for any Throat or Lung Complaint.

ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.

BRONCHITIS is subdued by this Medicine, as it reduces the inflamation, and cleanses and relieves the Bronchial Passages.

SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.

COUGHS, Colds, Wooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a

TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.

Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.

FORTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE

BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

The Best that ever visited India.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

Still crowded every night with a delighted Audience.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28TH.

OUR GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

HARLEQUIN, SINBAD THE SAILOR, OR BLUE BEARD AND HIS SEVEN WIVES.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4. Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. In consequence of the Pantomime having cost over Rs. 20,000 there will be no 8 anna seats. Military and Navy in Uniform, half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY. Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO'S from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and tickets obtained for all parts of the house.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

THE ST. ANN'S POOR SCHOOL,

CLARE ROAD CONVENT,
BYCULLA.

TREAT AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

GIVEN BY LADY FRIENDS

IN AID OF THE ABOVE SCHOOL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 28TH,

FROM 3 TO 8 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

Pianoforte Duet .... "Poet & Peasant."
Mrs. LEES and Mrs. EZECHIEL.

Song .... "Love's Proving."
Miss JOLLEY.

Comic Song........ Mr. HART.

Pianoforte Solo .... Miss FLOWER.

Lynette's Song .... Miss KING.

Song .... "Meet me by Moonlight Alone."
Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.

Violin Solo (Solo de Concert) Mr. CHARLES DAUCLA.
with Piano accompaniment.

Piano Duet .... Misses FLOWER and KING.

Song .... "The Long Shoreman."
Mr. H. COTTRELL.

Recitation .... Mr. HART.

Piano Solo .... Miss FLOWER.

Comic Song .... Mr. C. EZECHIEL.

The Minstrel Boy........ Mr. A. CLARKE.

Song .... "Noel" Gounod,
(with Violin obligato.)
Miss FERNANDEZ.

Pianoforte Trio........ Mrs. EZECHIEL and Masters F & J. EZECHIEL.

Song Duet .... Mrs. McDOWELL and Mr. CLANCY.

Comic Song........ Mr. HART.

During the course of the proceedings Presents and Refreshments will be distributed to the Children and Widows of the Home.

NOTICE.

FIFTEEN CAST HORSES viz., 8 of the 59th Field Battery R. A. and 7 of the "N" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4-30 P.M., on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1892, at the Commissariat Stores, Mhow.

TERMS CASH.

C. MURRAY,
Dy. Assist. Commissary Genl.,
for Chief Comst. Officer, M. D.

Chief Comst. Office, Mhow District, Mhow, C. I., 23rd December, 1891.

WANTED,

A CERTIFICATED ENGINEER, having experience in Oil Extracting and Ginning Work. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and be able to manage the concern. Starting pay Rs. 70. Apply with copies of testimonials to

SYED A. RAHIM,
Managing Director,
Oil Mill and Ginning Factory, Warora, C. P.

Dated Warora, 24th December, 1891.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS, W. I. T. CLUB, under Rule 44 will Class, Age, and Measure horses on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd JANUARY 1892 at the Race Stand, Mahaluxmi, at 8 a.m.

Attention is drawn to rules 50 and 53.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Sleater Road, Tardeo, 28th Dec., 1891.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
Arrowsmith's Christmas Annual, 1891: "The Shield of Love"; by B. L. Farjeon	0	10
Bobby: a Christmas Eve Story; by Vesper	0	10
Bureaucracy, or a Civil Service Reformer; by Balzac	1	4
C. H. Ross's Winter Book; "Painted Faces" "On" and "Off," 300 Pictures	0	10
Condition of Labour: an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII; by H. George	1	9
Disloyal; by Sydney Watson	1	10
Doctor at Home and Nurse's Guide-Book; edited by George Black	4	8
Dyspepsia; by John Dewar, L. R. C. P. E. "The Red Cross Series"	0	10
Greatest Fight in the World; by C. H. Spurgeon	0	5
Girl He Did Not Marry; by Iza Duffus Hardy	1	4
Handbook of Swindling and other Papers; by Douglas Jerrold	0	10
"Jolly Roger"; by Hume Nisbet	2	4
Journal of Researches; by Charles Darwin, M.A., F.R.S., 4th edition	3	2
Josiah Allen's Wife; by Marietta E. Holley	1	4
Kolokotrones, The Klepht and the Warrior, Sixty Years of Peril and Daring; by Mrs. Edmonds	3	12
Lives That Speak, Charles H. Spurgeon; by Rev. J. J. Ellis	1	10
Life and Opinions of the Right Hon. John Bright; by Francis Watt, M.A.	1	10
Life and Opinions with Opal Plate Photo in Box	2	10
Life, Times, and Labours of Robert Owen; by Lloyd Jones	3	12
Memories of Stamborne; by C. H. Spurgeon	1	4
Miss Braddon's New 'Xmas Annual, "The Mistletoe Bough"	0	10
Marriage *A La Mode,* and Industry and Idleness; by W. Hoggarth	0	4
Medical Digest, or Busy Practitioner's Vade-Mecum; by Richard Neale, M.D., Lond.	16	0
Magazine of Short Stories (Division VIII)—Vol. IV	1	0
Myrtle; by Mrs. John Forrester, A New Australian Novel	0	10
Military Crime; by F. M. Peacock	0	10
Mary Barton; by Mrs. Gaskel (Cassell's Red Library)	1	4
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Philosopher Dick: Adventures and Contemplations of a New Zealand Shepherd	3	12
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The Twa Miss Dawsons; by the Author of "The Bairns" (Gils)	2	10
The Pope on Labour: The Pope and the Social Question, together with Letters from the Vatican, 1889; by W. T. Stead, Illustrated.	0	10
Wanted—an Heiress! A Novel; by Evan May.	0	10
Young India; by W. S. Caine	0	10
BETTS' INDIAN DIARY AND TEXT BOOK 1892, containing 3 days to a Page, interleaved with Blotting Paper	1	0
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS, in Boards and Cloth, from 5 As. to	3	12
KAYE AND MALLESON'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY, in 6 Vols. (Scarlet Cloth), each Rs. 3-12, the set for	22	8

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 28TH, 1891,

Under the Patronage of
LIEUT. COLONEL H. J. B. HARGRAVE,
Commanding B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps,
MAJOR W. ROUGHTON,
commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps.

MONS. LAMBERT D'ARC'S

MARIONETTES.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PART I.—THE BABES IN WOOD.

PART II.—THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,

"BLUE-BEARD,"

Front Seats	Rs.	2
Second Seats	"	1
Back Seats	As.	8

PLAN at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WANTED, A COMPETENT PIANIST.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

WILL RE-OPEN FOR SKATING ON MONDAY, JANUARY, 4TH 1892.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

IN AID OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME,
Will take place on
THURSDAY, JANUARY, 7TH 1892.

Single Tickets, Evening Dress	Rs.	5
" " Fancy Dress	"	3
Family Tickets, one Gentleman and 3 Ladies	"	10

PLAN at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

N. B.—The Surface will be renewed. New Skates brought into use.

NUGENT & Co.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby WARNED AGAINST DEALING in MY NAME with my SON FEEDAALLY ABDOOLCADER, who has become SEPARATE FROM ME.

ABDOOLCADER ESMALJEE MOTEEWALLA.

Bombay, 25th December, 1891.

NOTICE.

BE it known to all whom it may concern—A PRINTED CIRCULAR, bearing date the 21st instant, has BEEN ISSUED by one Mr. GANPATRAO GOPINATH MANTRI, a Clerk in the Government Secretariat, Judicial Department, calling a MEETING of the Members of the Kshatriya Assurance Fund on the 3rd January next, alleging that the said Meeting to be convened by the direction of the Managing Committee purporting to act as Secretary and Treasurer. It is hereby notified that the said Mr. Ganpatrao is no longer a Secretary and Treasurer, and has not been empowered by the Managing Committee to call the Meeting in question, and that this Circular is, therefore, improper, unauthorized, and besides calculating to harm the interests of the Fund and should not be therefore responded to.

SHIVSHANKAR NARAYEN,
President.

Bombay, December 26, 1891.

KATHIAWAR RACES.—1892.

FIRST ENTRIES.

PONY PLATE.—		
Mr. C. W. Waddington's	B A P	Laddie
H. H. The Morvi Thakore Saheb's	Ch Cb M	Tajan
The Kotra Durbar's	B Cb M	Lightning
Mr. Chesney Cook's	B Cb G	Cripps
The Virpur Thakore's	Br Cb M	Hiramani
Rajkot State's	B A P	Kingsley
H. H. Aga Khan's	Gr A P	Colonel
BHAVNAGAR CUP.—		
H. H. The Morvi Thakore Saheb's	B Cb G	Young Hopeful
" " "	Br Cb M	Iolanthe II.
" " "	Br Cb M	Eagle
The Kotra Durbar's	Wh Cb M	Tajan II.
" "	B Cb M	Lightning
Mrs. Mackay's	Gr Cb G	Garry
Mr. Mackay's	B Cb filly	Sea Queen
The Virpur Thakore's	B Cb G	Hiralall
Rana Jhalamsing's	B Cb H	Charivari
THE JAMNAGAR CUP.—		
Mr. C. White's	Ch aust G	Bilbah
Capt. Thompson's	B aust G	Hector
Kotra Durbar's	Gr Cb M	Kesar
Aga Coochick Shah's	B aust filly	Minnehaha
Rana Jhalamsing's	B A H	Maharaja
Mr. Mackay's	B Cb M	Lady Effie
THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.—		
Mr. W. White's	Ch aust M	Galatea
Capt. Thompson's	B aust G	Hector
Mr. C. White's	Ch aust G	Bilbah
The Kotra Durbar's	Ch A H	Sultan
The Virpur Thakore's	B Cb H	Balloon
Mr. Mackay's	B Cb M	Lady Effie
" "	B Cb filly	Sea Queen
" "	B Cb Colt	Cotswold
Rana Jhalamsing's	B A H	Maharaja
Mr. Westropp's	B Cb G	Uncommon
Rajkot State's	B A P	Kingsley
Mr. Beaman's	Ch Cb G	Rufus
AGENCY CUP.—		
H. H. The Morvi Thakore Saheb's	B Cb G	Young Hopeful
" " "	B A H	Cruiser
" " "	Blk A M	Queen
Mr. Mackay's	B Cb M	Lady Effie
" "	B Cb Colt	Cotswold
Rana Jhalamsing's	B Cb H	Charivari
THE KATHIAWAR HUNT HURDLE RACE PLATE.—		
Mr. C. W. Waddington's	B A P	Laddie.
Mr. Chesney Cook's	B Cb G	Cripps.
H. H. The Morvi Thakore Saheb's	Ch Cb M	Tajan
Mr C. White's	Gr A P	Naseeb
The Kotra Durbar's	B Cb M	Lightning
H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.—		
The Kotra Durbar's	Wh Cb M	Tajan II.
" "	Gr Cb M	Kesar
Rana Jhalamsing's	B A H	Maharaja.
H H Aga Khan's	Ch A H	Puttiala
Mr Mackay's	B Cb filly	Sea Queen

NOTE.—Second Entries close at 10 p.m., 4th January, 1892. The Morvi Purse and A. B. C. Handicap close 6 p.m. on the First Day's racing, 7th January, 1892.

E. V. MACKAY,
Honorary Secretary, Kathiawar Races,

Rajkot, 23rd December, 1891.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

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AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.

COME AND SEE

The splendid assortment of
JEWELLERY
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CURIOS, SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.

BEST COLLECTION OF
THE LUCKY MOONSTONE
JEWELLERY, AT CHEAPEST PRICES
OFFERED IN TOWN.

DO NOT FAIL,

Before purchasing your Christmas Presents, to visit the establishment of

A. BHICAJEE & COMPANY,
SIRDAR'S MANSIONS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

COMMODIOUS STEAM LAUNCH
FOR PLEASURE PARTIES
AVAILABLE ON SHORT NOTICE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face, Keyless, from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50, respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

THE new patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WHEN YOU WANT CROCKERY, Cutlery, Glassware, Platedware, Enamelled Fancy Goods or Toys don't fail to go to SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, or Market. Cheapest House, Bombay.

BRONZE KID, COURT SHOES, Rs. 8-8; White or Cream Satin Shoes, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE in a Private Family for a Married Couple, or two Ladies, situated in the best part of the Fort. Every comfort and convenience. (No other Boarders). Apply "92," care of this paper.

BARLEY SUGAR, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, Sugared Almonds, Almond Rocks, Gelatine Lozenges, Gelatine Packets, Cough Lozenges, Butter Scotch, &c. PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.

BANJO LESSONS.—Prof. NOTT BARNES is now in BOMBAY. Prospectus on application. No. 1, Tents, Wodehouse Bridge Road, Colaba.

MOTIWALA'S LAXATIVE CONSERVE, a safe and in proper doses a very efficient vegetable purgative, well adapted for tender children, old, young and delicate persons and for pregnant women. It stimulates the torpid liver and the kidneys, opens up the pores of the skin, and by removing all the excretions and impurities from the blood, does an amount of good to the constitution which is always noticed by the patient. As a cheap, safe, and reliable Laxative it is unequalled. To be had of S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, at 6 annas per box.

CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS coming from Home to join their appointments in the Mofussil would do well before leaving Bombay to call at the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year; well situated and Cool. Apply "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, "J.", care of this office.

WANTED, an Experienced European or Eurasian NURSE or an AYAH, able to take care of a Baby one month old. Apply with copies of Testimonials to "A.B.," care of this Paper.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION—Pictures Mounted and Framed." and sent in for Ensuing Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

FOR HIRE, TURN-OUTS.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLES of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

VICTORIA FOR SALE.—Half C Springs, English-built. Apply to "R. A. S.," care of PHIPSON & Co., Fort.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India! from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

JUST landed a Various Stock of Gentlemen's Neckties, Cardigan Jackets, Blankets, 'Xmas and New Year's Cards, &c., &c. At HAJEE EBRAHIM Brothers, No. 1, Upper Storey, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, suitable for small handsome presents. Prices very moderate. School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette,*

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on Approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 26th and 28th December, 1891, these days being the Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. FRIDAY the 25th being Christmas day, as also on THURSDAY, 31st December. The 1st January (being New Year's day.)

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OPENS FEBRUARY 3rd, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectus ready. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Latest date of receiving Pictures, January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL WRITERS.

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Prospectus on Application.

72, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above DEPOT will be CLOSED on the 25th December, being CHRISTMAS DAY, and on the 30th and 31st idem, for the Annual Stock-taking.

for the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALDWELL MEMORIAL FUND.

A FUND has been inaugurated to commemorate the distinguished missionary services of Bishop Caldwell for upwards of fifty years in the District of Tinnevelly. Donations are solicited towards the following objects:—

1. The completion of the Bishop's church at Edeyengoody, which he built and where he is interred; viz., roofing and filling in the windows. Required amount Rs. 5,000.

2. The endowment of an Evangelist to work among the Lathen, Required amount Rs. 5,000.

3. Two Memorial tablets, viz., one at Edeyengoody and one at Madras. Required amount Rs. 500.

Donations may be forwarded to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is the President of the Fund.

Donations in England may be sent to the Secretary, S. P. G., 19, Delahay Street, Westminster, London.

A. MARGOSCHIS,
Honorary Secretary.

Nazareth, Tinnevelly District, December 7th, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1892, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893.

Full particulars regarding terms of Contract, printed forms of Tenders and Schedules of Stores required are procurable on payment of Rs. 1-10-0 from this office.

M. WALKER, Captain, R.A.,
For Superintendent S. A. A. Factory,

Small A. A. Factory, Kirkee, 22nd December, 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF GHOREPURI TEMPORARY STATION.

ON and after 1st January, 1892, Ghorepuri TEMPORARY STATION will be CLOSED, and all descriptions of Coaching (except horses and Carriages which can only be booked locally between Poona Junction Station and Stations on this line) and Goods Traffic must thereafter be booked to and from and via the Poona Junction Station.

W. M. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 16th Dec. 1891.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that on the 5th day of February, 1891, the Undersigned was APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR to the estate of SUGGEN BHYE HASHIM, deceased, by the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 41 of 1891. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of the same to the undersigned at No. 38, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on or before the 10th day of February, 1892, after which date no claims will be recognized, and the undersigned will proceed to distribute the estate of the said Suggen Bhye Hashim, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay same to the undersigned without delay.

મુલા આબ્દુલ રહીમ.

MOOLA ABDUL RAHIM.

Administrator to the Estate of Suggen Bhye Hashim, deceased.

Rangoon, 9th December, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
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DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
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WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.

WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

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Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

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PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
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SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

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HEAD OFFICE.:—MADRAS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

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WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
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Who will have also for disposal

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5-TON LIFTING CRANES. DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES. DREDGERS
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IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

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Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
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Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, St. Ann's Poor School, Clare Road Convent, Byculla, 3 to 8 p.m.
Lord Harris's Departure on tour, Victoria Terminus, 9 p.m.
Police Club Annual Ball, Town Hall.
Gaiety Theatre, "Blue Beard," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Badsworth left the dock on Thursday and the s. s. Nizam on Friday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 5th December, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 85,377 maunds and Rs. 16,024, in the earnings.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Marwari, residing at Colaba, attempted to commit suicide yesterday, by cutting his throat, because he had been suspected by his caste-fellows of robbing a temple, of property valued at Rs. 300. He is now lying in a precarious state at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.—Ladhoo Mokhund, who was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, by Constable Sterling, with theft of a saree and other clothing, was convicted of the offence and received a sentence of one month's imprisonment with, hard labour.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—Mr. Hudson and his merry little Surprise Party, are at present having an exceptionally successful season at the Theatre Royal, Calcutta. They performed before the Viceroy the other day. At the beginning of the year the Company go to Rangoon, and we may expect to find them in Bombay the first week in March.

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance in Bombay, on Thursday last, of the *oothumna* ceremony in connection with the death of Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee of Calcutta, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., a friend and relation of the deceased, contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000, with a view to perpetuate the deceased's name, to the funds of the Parsee Punchayet for the benefit of blind and disabled Parsees.

DIARIES FOR 1892.—Messrs. F. Reddarvay and Company, the manufacturers and patentees of the "camel" brand or machine belting,&c.,for which the firm,Messrs. Sorabjee Byramjee and Co., are the Bombay agents have issued, a useful diary for 1892, and Messrs. Dr. J. C. Ayer and Co., chemists for whom Mr. H. E. Bode, 31, Elphinstone Circle, is the Bombay agent have issued an Indian almanac which contains much information in medicinal matters.

"DUFTAR ASHKARA" CALENDAR.—We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a calendar, which the enterprising proprietor of the *Duftar Ashkara* press has issued as a New Year's present to the subscribers of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper. The Calendar, in the centre of which is given an excellent design of the new Municipal Offices, is illuminated in gold and colours with a neatness and finish which are creditable to the resources of the establishment, at which the whole work has been executed.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Grand Procession	J, Smythe
Overture	La Gazze Ladra	Rossini
Scena ed aria	L' Assedia Di arlem	Verdi
Selection	Ione	Petrella
Valse	Christmas Roses	Waldteufel
Polka	Friendship	A, Muth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. Joao Henrique Camillo Dias has requisitioned the Portuguese Government for an exclusive concession for a period of 50 years for exploring the pearls, corals, and amber in the port of Marmagoa, as well as 2,000 *pectaries* of ground on both sides of the margin to erect building for the use of those engaged in the industry. The project for building a hospital for lepers at Damaun has been sanctioned by the Portuguese Government. To-morrow, the 29th instant, the confraternity of poor clergymen for the Diocese of Damaun will be inaugurated by his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun at the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon.

A WALKING BALE OF PIECE GOODS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Kalia Kika with a theft of a quantity of old clothes on the 24th inst. The property was claimed by a Hindu, named Kanjee Narayan, and the evidence of the police showed that the prisoner was arrested on suspicion as he presented a gigantic appearance under the pile of old cast-off suits, to which he had helped himself in the complainant's house at Colaba. The prisoner pleaded intoxication in defence of his crime, but thought he was entitled to the cast-offs of the saheb in whose service he had been formerly employed. The Magistrate convicted him of the offence, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday evening, among some stacks of hay in the open space near Jadowjee Raghowjee Mill, at Foras Road. The fire was first discovered by a policeman, who whilst going his rounds, saw smoke issuing from a stack of hay, and immediately raised an alarm. The manual-engine from Cammatipura first put in an early appearance, and it was followed by fire-engines from Byculla, Pydownee, Fort, and Chinchpoogly. The Byculla and the Pydownee fire-engines were brought into requisition. The fire had taken a firm hold of a number of stacks before the engines could arrive, and it was with great difficulty that the fire was brought under control. The fire was completely extinguished by 8 o'clock. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500. The fire is attributed to careless biddee-smoking by some labourers. Superintendent Crummey and other police officers, who immediately arrived at the scene, rendered valuable assistance towards extinguishing the fire.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Anandrao Luxman, aged 22 years. The deceased was formerly a clerk, but for the last fifteen months he had been unemployed. His brother supported the deceased and his wife, but about a fortnight ago the deceased sent his wife to her father's house as he could not support her. On Saturday, he was found lying unconscious in his bed, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that he had taken opium from the effects of which he died on Saturday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of suicide. Dr. Blaney held an inquest yesterday at the Girgaum Road, touching the death of Luxman Dhondoo, a syce, living at Girgaum. The deceased had incurred heavy debts, which he was not able to pay. off. On Saturday he drank heavily and went amissing. A search was made when his dead body was recovered from a well at a short distance from his house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while under the influence of liquor.

SAD SUICIDE OF A PARSEE STUDENT

YESTERDAY morning, a young Parsee student, about 21 years of age, named Burjorjee Eduljee Banatwalla, committed suicide by throwing himself into a well. Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the residence of the deceased in Bazargate Street.

Eduljee Cursetjee, a merchant, said that the deceased was his son, and he was a student in the Fort High School. He appeared in the recent Matriculation Examination but was unsuccessful ; and that apparently weighed very much on his mind. Two days ago his brothers went to Matheran, the deceased refusing to accompany them. He informed the witness that he did not desire to go to school any more and wanted to give up his study. Witness told him to accompany him to the office where he said they would talk over the matter at leisure. Witness, however. went to the office alone, and about half-an-hour afterwards he heard that the deceased had fallen into a well. Witness went to the well where he saw a large crowd of people. Some divers had already gone in and they brought out the dead body of his son.

Burjorjee Bamanjee, a cook in the service of the deceased's father, deposed that yesterday at 9-20 a.m. he was on the second storey of his master's house when he heard somebodoy rush past the room and immediately he heard a splash· He went down and saw that his master's son had fallen into a well. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contributions :—

Mr. B. Phillips	Rs. 10
Mr. R. Thom	„ 10

Miss Duxbury, a present of cake and fruits.

THE STANLEY COMPANY AT THE GAIETY.

PRIOR to the production of the pantomime, the event of the week was the performance of the old but evergreen drama, "East Lynne," on Tuesday evening, with Miss Fanny Stanley as Lady Isabel. It was a daring thing, as we once before remarked, for an artiste, so young as is Miss Stanley, to essay one of the most difficult emotional *roles* an actress can attempt, one too in which many English actresses of prominence have failed. More than once, also, we have referred to Miss Stanley as a most painstaking, hard-working actress, and a large, eager, and anxious audience assembled to hear her, but her impersonation of the jealous, erring, repentant woman came as a great surprise. She acted quietly and pleasantly at first and made, so far as appearance went, an ideal Lady Isabel. From the first moment the Green-eyed Monster clutched her, till the sad end, her acting was excellent. That she has studied the part, and studied it well, there is no gainsaying. All the alternate passions of jealousy, increasing till her brain reels ; rage, recklessness, despair, maternal-love, longing for the affection she had lost, resolution, and repentance were artistically portrayed, all which was rendered a harder and more difficult task, considering that Miss Stanley was confined to her room all day, and all the time she was on the stage she was suffering from an acute attack of neuralgia. Miss Stanley, by her performance of Tuesday night, raised herself to a much higher place in the estimation of the public than she ever held before.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

As large an audience assembled on Boxing night as on Christmas Eve to see the pantomime of "Blue Beard, or Ali Barber and Sinbad, the Wig Red Coarse-Hair" (corsair), and the reception accorded to the production only confirmed the opinion that the pantomime should have a long run, which it certainly deserves as a return for the labour and expense Mr. Stanley has incurred in having it so handsomely staged and dressed. Mr. Stanley claims that it is an "original pantomime," and certainly no truer words were printed on a theatrical programme. Pantomime librettists do, as indeed they must, take extraordinary liberties with the fairy tale they usually deal with, but there was surely never such an extraordinary hash up, or mixture of many tales as is the Gaiety "Blue-Beard," and yet with all this, the tale not only runs smoothly, but is an improvement, non the usual pantomime "Blue Beard." It most frequently happens that the librettist, in writing up his pantomime, and having to create his characters to suit the company who are to play it, turns whatever plot the original tale may possess, all upside down, or disregards it altogether. Here the original story is, indeed, upset, but the plot of the old fairy tale is very much strengthened. Imagine Blue Beard, engaging the famous sea rover of the Arabian Nights, Sinbad. to go on a voyage to a distant land to search for him a wife to succeed the seven he has already made away with. The idea is good and excellently well carried out. The Caliph Haroun Alraschid is introduced in a most ingenious manner also. In the Arabian Nights Entertainments it will be remembered many tales begin "in the days of the good Caliph Haroun Alraschid, who used to delight in going about amongst his people incognito, the better to ascertain their grievances, and how popular he was. In the Gaiety pantomime the Caliph's character is maintained in this regard, and though it is quite a new idea to bring this personage into the story of Blue Beard a very prominent and amusing part he plays indeed. The "book" we have already fully dealt with in Friday's issue. It now remains to speak of how the several members of the company acquit themselves. Miss Denvers is the Fatima, and a very charming and graceful Fatima she makes. Her singing is, as a matter of course, melodiously sweet, while she enters into the fun with no little vivacity. One of her greatest hits is the humorous manner in which she renders the verse allotted to her in the song, "Sister Ann, she walks like that," her imitation of the various walks of her "dear relations" being most amusingly represented, while "Suit the action to the word" is another prettily rendered item. Miss Fanny Stanley appears as Ali Barber, "a smart young stock-broker," who, instead of Selim, as is usually the case, is the wooer of Fatima. Never have we seen her display so much vivacity and humour as she exhibits in this *role*. She works hard all through, in fact, to make the pantomime "go." She is simply inimitable in the song and chorus "Young men taken in and done for," and most coquettish are her actions and gestures. She manages to work the audience up to such enthusiasm that they cannot help joining in the chorus, and rewarding her with a vigorous encore, which is, of course, responded to. Selim is enacted by Miss Dolly Childs and a very attractive specimen of the "Gilded Youth of the period" she makes. It is a prominent part, though poor Selim has rather hard luck in not having anyone to pair off with in the end, Fatima becoming the bride of "Ali Barber." Another "Gilded Youth" and companion of Ali is Masha-all-Collar, enacted by Miss Clementina. This is the first time we have seen this young lady undertake a prominent part, and a valuable member of Mr. Stanley's Company she promises to be. She has a nice mellow voice, and sings well. All that she wants is to follow the example of her leader, Miss Stanley, and put a little more life into her acting. Miss Ada Maitland makes as much of Ishki as the small *role* will allow her. Miss F. Peters makes a very pretty Fairy Coraline. Miss Queenie Hodge makes a most winning Hassan, and she and Miss F. Stephenson stand out prominently in their dancing. First amongst the gentlemen of the company comes Mr. W. Driscoll, who enacts the part of Sister Ann. He commences the fun the moment he comes upon the stage, not in a boisterous way,but,by the most irresistible humour. His absurd gesticulation, grotesque facial expression, and droll method of delivering his lines and rendering his songs, are all excruciatingly funny. He throws his audience into fits by his falsetto singing and suddenly dropping into his own natural voice. Mr. Driscoll has no voice for singing, but its most unmusical tone renders his attempt at falsetto all the more comical. Most mirth-provoking also is his manner of using his enormous "dress improver." Mr. Driscoll is a first-rate burlesque actor, but he was never seen in a happier vein than as Sister Ann. Next to him in prominence and originality stands Mr. Alex Boyd as Abominabelique, otherwise Blue Beard. He really gives a novel rendering of the part ; his make up itself is burlesque-burlesqued. A face as black as jet, lips, eye-lids, and nose painted white, and beard and moustaches of a bright blue give him an appearance which is fiercely funny. He sings his songs spiritedly, is a valuable aid in the choruses, and ably seconds Mr. Driscoll in sustaining the mirth. Mr. F. C. Packard has a splendid part in the Caliph Haroun Alraschid, with his numerous disguises. There is no doubt he does well, but there is a feeling that he leaves much wanting. The Caliph is a part of which much could be made. It could, in fact, with the license that is allowed in pantomime, be worked up to the most comical and most prominent part of the piece. Further study and acquaintance with the part may improve it. Mr. Liddiard has not so much chance, but still he might make more of it. Mr. W. Stanley looks the orthodox pirate of burlesque to perfection, and acts with plenty of vigour, as suits the part. Mr. E. Phillips has not much to do as Octopus, in fact, it is a pity so capable an actor is cast for so poor a part. It is just so much of they best talent in the company thrown away.

Of the magnificence of the scenery we have already spoken, but the ballets deserve further description. Hardly anything prettier or more effective could be conceived than the Statue Ballet, arranged by the clever little *premiere danseuse*, Miss Tilly Lake. Those taking part in it are all in white, their posing is most carefully studied, and with the lime light playing full on them, they look like real statuary. It is one of the features of the pantomime, and is alone worth going to see the pantomime for. The Ballet of All Nations, arranged by Mr. Stanley himself, is another splendid effect.

In the harlequinade, which brings the pantomime to a close in time-honoured fashion, Mr. W. Driscoll plays the clown merrily, and Mr. W. Stanley enacts the Pantaloon with much humour. Miss Tilly Lake as Columbine and Miss F. Stephenson as Harlequin, gave some neat step dancing. The pantomime, as a whole, is the finest that Bombay has ever witnessed, and when once seen, will find many to make further acquaintance with it.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, sailed yesterday for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Aden with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr M Twohy
Mr A Eyre and two sons

FOR BRINDISI.

Col Ewart
Mr E Chitts
Mr F G Marshall
Mr A J L Grimes
Mr Rudyard Kipling

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr A H Mason.
FOR ADEN.—Abdool Habib.

EVENING PARTY AT LOVE LANE.

IN response to the invitation of the president of the provisional committee formed on behalf of the Jain community of Bombay, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Gulabchand Motichund Damania, B.A., LL.B., who is the first among the Jains in India to pass the recent Solicitors' Examination, an evening party was given at Mr. Premchund Roychund's bungalow, Love Lane, on Thursday last. Judging from the extensive preparations made for the party, the splendid decorations and illuminations, and the large crowds of those present, the Jains must be admitted to be an enthusiastic people. Among those present were Mr. F. Edgelow, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. M. D. Cama, Dr. Jugmohun C. Merchant, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Pranjeevundas Culliandas, Lukhmidas Khemjee, Fuzulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Currimbhoy Nensey, Hajeebhoy Visram, Sorabjee M. Kanga, Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, Cumulsey Premjee, Shapurjee B. Bharucha, Rustomjee M. Engineer, Shapurjee Mahimwalla, Munguldas Chugonlal, Peerbhoy K. Pudumsey, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Runchordas Narotumdas, Ardasir Nowrojee Daver, Virchand Dipchand, Babu Badridas Kalkadas, Virchund Raghowjee, Amichund Punalal, A. H. Nazir, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gocuidas, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, Merwanjee Hormusjee Mody, Eduljee Darashah Reporter, Nanabhai Sadanand Kale, &c. The guests were welcomed by Mr. Premchund Roychund and his son Mr. Fakirchund, and escorted by them and members of the provisional committee into the reception-rooms, where a company of *nautch* girls danced and sang. A string band stationed in the compound played a selection of music during the evening. About 10 o'clock, the company adjourned to a *shamianah* at the rear of the bungalow where Mr. Fakirchund Premchund read the following address :—

To Gulabchand Motichund Damania, Esq., B. A., LL.B.

SIR,—On behalf of the Jain community of Bombay we offer you our hearty congratulations on your successfully passing the recent Solicitors' Examination. Amongst the Jains you were the first to obtain the Degrees or Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws of the University of Bombay, and we have peculiar pleasure in congratulating you this evening upon your being the first solicitor in the whole of the Jain community in India, comprising upwards of a million souls. You have by your affability, business tact, calm judgment and unremitting devotion succeeded in securing, during the period of your apprenticeship, a large circle of clients, and we hope that the same qualities will help you in establishing for yourself a good position in the practice of your profession as a solicitor. It is to be regretted that your community is very backward in matters of education, and we fully trust that you will co-operate with us in promoting its social and educational advancement. In conclusion, it is our sincere wish that you may live long to enjoy the fruits of your labour, and that you may long continue your professional career with credit to yourself and honour to our ancient community.

Mr. Gulabchand having made a suitable reply to the address, the company adjourned again into the reception-rooms. The party dispersed at a late hour with presents of garlands and boquets of flowers, Mr. Gulabchand being cheered when he left the bungalow.

DEATH OF MR. W. MOYLAN.

ENGINEERS in Bombay town and the mofussil will regret to hear of the death of Mr. W. Moylan, late Government Inspector of boilers and prime movers and senior member of the board of examiners for engineers, under the Boiler Act. Mr. Moylan served his time as a mechanichal engineer in the works of John Scott, Russel and Co., and was one of the apprenticed engineers who assisted in the launch of the Great Eastern. For thirty years Mr. Moylan served Government. He signed the Covenant in the old East India House in 1857. His first service was on board H. M. S. Feroze. He was present at the battle of Dawacca up the coast as also the shelling of the forts in the Abyssinian War. Mr. Moylan was transferred from the Indian Navy, and had nine years in the P. W. D. His name will be remembered by many old engineers in connection with the "Reclamation and the Bombay Defences." He was well spoken of by Major-General Kennedy, R.E., and Colonel Ducat, R.E. When the Boiler Act first came into force, Mr. Moylan was the first inspector. The Act was worked under the late Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. Moylan's decision at appeals before the Commission was invariably upheld, as Secretary to the first Factory Commission during the collectorship of Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Moylan did good service. He received the thanks of the Government of India twice during his term of service : first, while under Major-General Kennedy, secondly from Sir Theodore Hope, on behalf of the Government of India for a carefully prepared report on factory labour and Indian factories. For a period of over eighteen years Mr. Moylan held the appointment of Inspector of boilers and prime movers. A memorial from the mill-owners in 1886-87 was acceded to by Lord Reay granting an extension of service. Mr. Moylan retired in 1889 on a well-earned pension, leaving a good record of service. No actual explosions of boilers took place while he was Inspector, and his kindness of manner will be remembered by all with whom he came into official contact. As a Government servant he never availed himself of furlough to England with the exception of privilege leave twice. Mr. Moylan was always in harness. Mr. Moylan died on Saturday at the European General Hospital after a short illness.

"GENERAL" BOOTH'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of "General" Booth's visit to Bombay, commencing the 16th January, 1892.

1st Day.—Saturday, January 16th, at 6 a.m., Great Public Reception of General Booth and Staff at Victoria Terminus on arrival from Calcutta. About 130 staff and field officers with band, &c., will be present. The General probably will speak for a few minutes.

Mass Meeting in the Great Pandal on the Esplanade opposite Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 p.m., Reserved seats one rupee ; second seats, eight annas ; admission one anna.

2nd Day.—Sunday, January 17th.—All day in the Great Pandal.

Holiness Convention to 10-30 a.m. General Booth will specially address Christians,—Native and European ; subject : The Christianity of Christ.

Great International Vernacular Meeting at 3 p.m., conducted by Colonel Nicol (Private Secretary to General Booth). Officers speaking twenty different languages will be present.

Colossal battle for souls at 6 p.m., led by General Booth. Admission all day, free ; a few reserved seats at eight annas.

3rd day.—Monday, January 18th, at 9 p.m.

In the Town Hall. General Booth will lecture on "The Darkest England Social Reform Scheme." Numbered reserved seats, two rupees ; reserved seats one rupee. Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

4th day.—Tuesday, January 19th, at 5-30 p.m.

In the great Pandal. General Booth will speak on "The Principles and Progress of the Salvation Army." Admission as on Saturday.

Great Native Christian Assembly at 8 p.m. Grant Road Methodist Church. Admission by free ticket.

5th day—Wednesday, January 20th, at 5-30 p.m.

In the Great Pandal. The General's subject will be : "The True Religion of Humanity" Admission as on Saturday.

Framjee Cowasji Institute, at 9 p.m. Lecture by General Booth to Indian gentlemen on "The social reform work of the Salvation Army." Honourable Mr. Justice Telang in the chair. Special seats will be kept for ladies. Admission by invitation ticket.

6th day.—Thursday, January 21, at 5-30 p.m.

In the Great Pandal. Public Farewell to General Booth and Colonel Nicol, prior to their departure for Europe. Admission as on Saturday.

7th day.—Friday, January 22nd.

The General will hold an all-day private conference with officers of the Salvation Army.

8th Day.—Saturday, January 23rd, General Booth will embark at Apollo Bunder for Europe.

In addition to the list of public engagements shown on programme, several private drawing-room meetings, and other gatherings, interviews, &c., are being arranged.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE RUNCHORDAS VURJEEVANDAS SANITARIUM.

ON Saturday afternoon last, Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, one of the oldest and respected leaders of native society and the founder of several charitable institutions in Bombay, performed the ceremony of opening, in the presence of a vast assemblage of native gentlemen, the Runchordas Vurjeevandas Sanitarium, which he has built and endowned on the Sion Hill near the G. I. P. Railway station with a view to perpetuate the name of his deceased son. Several hundreds of the leading inhabitants had been invited to be present at the ceremony, and they met at 3 p.m. at the Victoria Terminus, where they were welcomed by Mr. Tribhowundas and Mr. Jugmohundas, Mr. Vurjeevandas's sons. At 3-15 p.m., a long special train carried the guests from the Terminus to the Sion railway station, which was reached in about three quarters of an hour. A five minutes' walk from the station along a winding foot-path led the guests to the sanitarium which has been built at the top of the hill. Here they were received by Mr. Vurjeevandas and others ; and were accommodated in an extensive *marquee* which had been specially put up along the entire length of the sanitarium.

The visitors had then an opportunity of viewing the excellent building which has been erected from plans and designs made by Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, member of the Society of Architects, the architect of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benvolent Institution, the Bhickaejee Bengalee Girls' School, the new Parsee fire temple at Chandanwady, &c. The building is of the Italian style, at the top of the Sion Hill, about fifty feet high from the platform of the Sion station, with towers of Porebunder stone, and commands an excellent view of the scenery all round. It is an upper-storied building, two hundred and fifteen feet long and fifty feet wide. Its front faces the west, and it is built of fine Porebunder stone. Although from a distance it looks as if it was one entire superstructure, it is composed of three distinct blocks, in each of which there is ample accommodation provided for two families on the ground floor and two on the upper storey. A set of four rooms is set apart for each family with a verandah in the front and proper cooking conveniences in the rear. These rooms are so large as to allow of a family consisting of as many as twelve persons to occupy each set with ease and convenience. To add to the comforts of the occupants the rooms have been furnished with the necessary furniture. Thus the sanitarium can well accommodate at the same time as many as a hundred and fifty persons. Care has been taken to ensure free access of light and air into the several parts of the building. There are also laid out open court-yards, each 15 feet in breadth, separating the different blocks. The galleries, rooms and court-yards have their floors beautifully paved with varigated tiles, Porebunder stone, black stone and marble. A portion of the land which belonged to Government had to be obtained on lease at a small rental in order to provide a large compound in front of the sanitarium, about three hundred feet long and 30 feet broad. Iron railings have been put up on all sides by way of security from any danger of falling over the hill. As one looks around, the eye stretches on one side across Mahim, Bandora, and the fore-shore, and on the other the hills of Sion and Coorla with their surrounding scenery present themselves to view. A garden admeasuring 28,000 square yards, as also a bungalow recently repaired, lying lower down, have been given away for the benefit of the institution.

Among those present at the ceremony were His Highness the Thakor Saheb Mansingjee of Palitana, Kumer Samatsingiee, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Messrs. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, Tribhowundas Vurjeevandas, Jugmohundas Vurjeevandas, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Damodar Thackersey Mooljee, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Hormasjee Eduljee Allbless, Chattoorbhooj Morarjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Rao Bahadur Badridas, Messrs. K. R. Cama, D. R. Chichgar, N. R. Ranina, Nowrojee J. Gamadia, Ruttonjee Bomonjee Dubash, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Virchand Dipchand, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Panalal Poorumchand, Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, Bhugwantrao Narotumdass, Vithaldas Damodhardas, Runchordas Vandravandas, Damodhar Tapidas, Cursondas Vallabdas, Ardasir Cursetjee Powaila, Cursondas Madhavdas, Jamsetjee B Wadia, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Cursondas Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Rao Nana Moroba, Rai Bahadoor Luxmon Sing, Dr. Bullel, Dr. Jagmohundas C Merchant, Messrs. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Ardasir Byramjee Patel, Muncherjee E. Morris, Saevajee Durmajee, Anandrao N. Wasudeo, Ghellabhai Haridas, Gulabchund Motichund Damania, Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, Choonilal Motilal, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Vithaldas Gopaldas, Ibrahim Noordin, Sewji Nathoo, Ruttanshah Dadabhoy, G. M. Pitale, Premchund Roychund, Bapujee Dinanathjee, Shamrao Pandurang, Dr. Waman A. Khare, Messrs. Nanabhai Sadanand Kale, M. M. Heeramanek, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Jumnadas Gheega, Dharamsey Morarjee Gocuidas, Dyabhoy Tapidas, &c. These guests and some hundreds of others were comfortably accommodated in the *marquee*.

Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, at the request, and on behalf of his father, who was in a delicate state of health, addressing the assembly, said : Gentlemen, I beg to thank you all sincerely for having so kindly responded to my invitation to be present here this evening. This building near which we have now met has been constructed as a convalescent home for the use and benefit of my Hindu brethren, in beloved memory of my son Runchordas, whose premature death, at the young age of 18 years, more than three years ago, I have mourned and cannot forget. Our community has, I think, felt for some time, the want of some such institution in our midst. This sanitarium, with the, garden, the bungalow down below, and the ground obtained on lease from Government admeasuring 28,000 square yards, will, I trust, to a certain extent, supply the want. (Hear, hear.) For the maintenance of the sanitarium I have set apart 5 per cent. Bombay Port Trust bonds of the value of Rs. 20,000. The interest on these bonds, added to the income arising from the produce of the garden attached, and a chawl in the neighbourhood, comes to Rs. 1,800 a year, all of which have been given away towards meeting the current expenses of the sanitarium. Altogether this charitable institution has cost Rs. 1,41,000 Trustees have been appointed for its due management and a trust deed drawn up, dated 16th July 1891. I think I ought not to omit to mention here that this sanitarium has been built under the immdiate supervision of our well-known architect, Seth Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistri, M. S. A., by Mr. Nowrojee Hosunjee Contractor. For the ability and care bestowed by them in the construction of this building I beg to express my obligations to them. (Cheers.) I have now much pleasure in declaring the Runchordas Vurjiwandas Arogya Bhawana open for the use in perpetuity of the Hindu community. Gentlemen, I again beg to thank you for the trouble you have taken and for the honor you have done me by being present here to-day. (Cheers.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik,said :—The account which Mr. Vurjeevandas has just given us of this sanitarium has, as you will have seen, a certain melancholy interest about it. The building has been put up in memory of a beloved son cut off in the prime, of life. In the midst of his poignant grief, Mr. Varjeevandas has this consolation that the memorial,which is designed to relieve suffering humanity, will be of great practical utility and a source of blessing to a large class of Hindus. We, Hindus, therefore, for whose use it is built, cannot be too grateful to the generous founder. (Cheers.) For some years past Mr. Vurjeewandas had felt the want of an institution to which invalid Hindus in middling condition could resort for the benefit of their health, and in building this convalescent home our worthy host has been the means of supplying for the first time a long-felt want of the Hindu community. (Hear, hear.) You are aware that other sections of the population in Bombay, I mean Parsis, Borahs, and Khojas have health resorts provided for them in or near Bombay, Hindus form numerically, a very large factor of the population, but unfortunately we could not until now claim one such institution among us. Not that we are wanting in wealthy and charitably-disposed persons among us, but it seems to me our charities have hitherto run generally in a different groove. The very practical and useful form which Mr. Vurjeevandas' discriminating charity has taken emphasises a departure from the ordinary formes of Hindu charities. But you will see that Mr. Varjeevandas has shown no less discrimination in the selection of the present site for a sanitarium than in giving his charity a new direction. (Hear, hear.) In putting the Sanitarium on the spot on which we stand, he has, it seems to me, consulted the special needs of the seeker of health. We stand on the summit of the Sion Hill, and as one casts his eyes around, he cannot help being struck by the charming view of the surrounding scenery. The sanitarium overlooks the railway station and catches the eye of the traveller in the train as he passes by. It is open on the front side to the westerly breeze and the fore shore. There is a garden down below in connection with the sanitarium provided with long and shady walks in it. If good scenery, fresh air, pure and wholesome water, and spacious grounds around tend to relieve the pain and beguile the hours of the invalid, we have them all here exerting their joint beneficial influence on the inmates of the Home. The noble structure before us is a marvel of architectural beauty. (Cheers.) Whether you look to its external apperance or the interior of each of its three blocks, you feel satisfied that the requirements of Hindu life and convenience of Hindu families have been consulted with studied care in every detail. To such a home the hard-worked Hindu can now, I think, look with confidence for re-establishing his health. A Hindu medical writer observes that sound health lies at the root of the many-sided activities of which the human mind is capable. No city in India exhibits such many-sided activities among its people as Bombay. So great is the diversity of occupations among us that we all are more or less busy and full of work in every condition of life from the merchant and the mill-owner down to the humblest cooly who earns his six annas a day. But while those in well-to-do circumstances can afford and contrive to have some relaxation from work and change or recreation, the common lot of workers in middling condition is to live laborious days and in insanitary places. Perhaps the hardest worked among is the Hindu cloth dealers' mehta or clerk. Work is got out of him as much as from a buggy horse in Bombay. He works for some 16 out of 24 hours. Well may this hard-pressed mehta or clerk who has shattered his health by work from early morn to dead of night or the careworn, university student who toils at the midnight lamp, resort to this sanitarium as a blessing. (Cheers.) And what invalid, I ask, who after a short sojourn in this place, returns home in a renovated form, with his body and mind invigorated will not bless the noble founder of this sanitarium for the renewed lease of life that it has given him? (Renewed cheers.) And now, gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to tell you that this is but one among the many charities founded by Mr. Varjeevundas. He and his elder brother the late Mr. Narottamdass, have at a cost of rupees two lakhs and a half set apart for the use of the Hindu community, the well known place called the Madhav Baug. Then again, opposite the Madhav Baug, you have a block of buildings known as the Muljibhai Madhavdas Dharmashala, where Hindu visitors of the respectable class from up-country put up. This Dharmashala was founded by Mr. Varjeevandass in memory of his deceased elder brother out of funds of which he was a trustee, and to which he made considerable accretions from time to time by prudent and careful management, Mr. Varjeevandas has also endowed a Sanskrit Scholarship in connection with the Bombay University at a cost of Rs. 5,000. I need not go into details of other charities. Mr. Varjeevandas belongs to a family which has become historical in Bombay having been well-known in commercial and political circles for generations past. His ancestor was the highly respectable Mr. Rupjee Dhunjee who settled in Bombay about two hundred years ago from Goghla, a town near Diu. Let us hope that the family may continue to enjoy the high esteem in which it is held by the Hindu community in Bombay for generations to come by their deeds of philanthropy. (Cheers.) The last remark I wish to make is to offer our worthy host, on behalf of the assembly here present our felicitations on recovery from recent illness which at one time threatened to be serions. This recovery has by the blessing of the Almighty. enabled Mr. Varjeevandas to be present here in person to open this sanitaruim. Let us pray that his praiseworthy efforts to confer the blessings of health and life upon thousands of his Hindu brethern may be rewarded by providence with a prolonged lease of life and prosperity. (Cheers.) That the memory of Mr. Ranchordas may remain green among the Hindu community, and that other Hindus endowed with an abundance of the world's goods may by following in the footsteps of Mr. Varjeevandas, promote the welfare and earn the gratitude of the Hindu community. I conclude, gentlemen, by offering to Mr. Varjeevandas the heart-felt thanks of this assembly on this interesting occasion for his wise and generous act of practical benevolence. (Prolonged cheers.)

Photographs of the assembly were at this stage taken by Mr. Parvezjee, of the Eos Photograph Saloons. Presents of shawls and diamond rings were then made by Mr. Varjivandass to Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, the architect, and Mr. Nowrojee Hoshungjee Mistree, the contractor of the building. The assembly then adjourned to the refreshment *buffets*, which were laid in the compound, separate arragnements having been made to respect the religious scruples of orthodox Hindus. Many of those present went over the premises, expressing approbation of the conveniences provided for those for whose benefit the institution is intended. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers, after which the guests returned to Bombay by the same special train that took them to Sion.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

ON Saturday morning a European, named Thomas James Haddis, living at Grant Road, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. An inquest was held the same afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, when the following evidence and verdict were recorded :—

George Walshe, a military pensioner, said that he knew the deceased, who was a clerk with Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., and lived at Moos Building, Grant Road. The witness personally knew nothing about the deceased, who, about six days ago, said to the witness that he (deceased) had been drinking liquor, and was suffering from its effects. When he again met the deceased he said to the witness that he would take very little liquor, and witness believed that he kept his word. He went to the witness's rooms at 8 p. m., on Christmas Day, when he was perfectly sober, and seemed delighted to think that he had passed Christmas Day without taking any liquor. He took no liquor in the witness's room and left at 9-30 p. m., saying that he intended to go to his office the following day (Saturday). On Saturday morning he heard that the deceased was lying on the floor near his cot with his throat cut, and a pool of blood round him. He at once went to the deceased's rooms where he saw a Mr. Carroll, to whom he spoke and then went away.

Inspector Nelmes deposed that on receiving information about the deceased he went to his rooms and on looking into through a back window he found the doors fastened from inside. He lifted the latch, opened the door, and went in. The deceased was lying dead on his face. There was a knife lying near him. The blade was closed, but stained with fresh blood.

Charles Robert Carroll, a fitter, said that he slept in the rooms of the deceased, who was drinking very heavily two or three days before Christmas. On Saturday morning he went to the deceased's rooms, the doors of which being fastened on the inside, he called out to the deceased. Receiving no reply he looked in at the window, and saw the deceased lying on the floor in a large pool of blood. He reported the matter to the police, who came and opening the doors went inside and found that deceased was dead.

Dr. Sydney Smith was of opinion that the cause of death was owing to the wound, which was self-inflicted. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

THE ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

THE adjourned inquest, touching the death of Crishna Wassoo, was resumed on Saturday afternoon, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue. Annudia Baloo deposed that on the 15th instant, at 7 p.m., whilst he was going along the Sopari Baug Road, he saw Sakaram Namajee strike the deceased a blow on the head with a stick and knocked him down. The stick was broken by the force of the blow. Dhondoo Baloo, a mill-hand, said that on the evening of the day in question the deceased and two other labourers and the witness left their factory and were returning home. When they reached Sopari Baug Road, Sakaram came out of a mill compound and seized Babajee, a relative of the deceased, by his *bundee* and asked him who he had abused. Babajee replied that he had abused nobody. Sakaram then aimed a blow at Babajee's head with a stick but missed him. He was again raising the stick when deceased went between them to prevent Babajee being struck. Sakaram thereupon became angry with the deceased and holding the stick with both his hands struck the deceased a violent blow on the head. The stick broke with the force of the blow. The deceased was knocked down by the blow and rendered unconscious. He bled profusely from the wound. The witness and other labourer's seized Sakaram when two of Sakaram's friends came to his assistance and struck the witness with a stick and released Sakaram. After recording further corroborative evidence and also the medical evidence the jury returned the following verdict :—The death of Crishna Wassoo was caused by the compression of the brain following a blow on the head inflicted with a stick by, Sakaram Namajee, but Sakaram is not guilty of any offence under the Penal Code.

IT is now fully understood at Hyderabad that a compromise has been arrived at between the Nizam's Government and Abdul Huk, which will close the suit now pending in the Bombay High Court.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* General H Pottinger, Poona
* Mr H Allbon, Rutnagiri
Mr E A Lutter, Calcutta
Mr C G Hendel, Austria
Mr J Altschul, Vienna
Dr R T Rabel, Vienna
Mr M Heider, Vienna
Capt C F Beardmore, England
* Mr and Mrs A Irvine, Bhopal
Mr and Mrs J Roberts, Jr, Gwalior
The Misses Roberts, Gwalior
Mr J Klein
* Lieut T Fraser, R E, R Pindi
Mr M Breslaur, Gwalior
* Mr R B Stewart, C S, Nagar
Rev W Wingate, Satara
* Mr R W Swinnerton, Berars
* Mr J Craig, Berars
* Miss Craig, Berars
* Rev W Beatty, Surat
* Rev J Shillidy, Surat
Mr H Spencer, England
Mr and Mrs J Phillips, England
* Mr P Downes, I M, England
Mr L Bibra, K Coast
* Dr H Lingard, Poona
Mr J Dolton, Poona
* Mr J Dunsterville, Poona.
* Mr and Mrs F Heimpel, Dindigul
Mr A Haimon, Calcutta
Mr N S Nusra, C Pro
* Mr A H Mason
Rev J Taylor, Nagar
Mr H Kennedy, Ahmedabad
Mr G Lefebure, Madras
Maj and Mrs G Thunder Bombay
Mr and Mrs F Lamb, I M, Bombay
Mr M Strahl, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J Roscher, Bombay
Dr and Mrs C O Pope, Bombay
Mr C Nordlinger, Bombay
Capt L Gordon, do
Mr G Terry, do
Mr F Pickard, I M, do
Miss Pickard, do
Mr A Francke, do
* Lieut and Mrs F Nissen, Bombay
Mr J Anderson, Bombay
Col F Nissen, do
Mr J M Heyn, do
Lieut T Moss, S C, do
Capt J Richardson, do
Mr J Robinson, do
Mr F Jida, do
Mr Hayashi, do
Mr W Morgan, do
Mr V Booth, do
Mr J J Gazdur, do
Mr A E God, do
Mr T A Walker, do

Residents left during the week mark (*) thus.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain C E Kayser, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F C Hardcastle, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 120 deck passengers.

THE B I S S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Titz Clarence, Mr. Gungaram, Mr Grenville, Mr Waller and daughter, Mr Carter, and 195 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain James Forbes, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr G Watson, Mr J S Walker, Captain E D Harvest, and 11 deck. For Bhaine—Mr Ahmed bin Ahmed and two deck. For Busreh—54 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Rosetta, 2,030 tons, Captain C. Gadd, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from China,with H. M.'s China and Australia Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Hong Kong—Mr. Nabhor. From Penang—Mr.. P. Gallwer. From Colombo—Lt. Gletrom, Mr. C. S Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Sanquet and two children, Mr, Shelton, Mr. Cowie, a gentleman, Mr. Strachan, Mr. G. H. Withers, Mr. Green, and Mr. G. A. Marnitisech. From Sydney—Captain Keef. From Brisbane—Surgeon-Major Hoey. From Melbourne—Capt. Hammell, Capt. Oldham, Mrs. Manderville, Miss Manderville, and Mr. Richarson. From Kobe to London—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. From Kobe to Brindisi—Mr. Lewis. From Sydney to Kurrachee—Miss King. From Adelaide to London—Major and Mrs. Curtis and two Children, and Miss Stanton.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Dec 24.
	Rosetta (s)	Gadd	Shanghai, Dec 5.
	Melbridge (s)	Ward	Barry, Nov 26.
	A. Poorani (schr.)	Nacoda	Colachil, Dec 10.
27	Chyebassa (s)	Wilson	London, Nov 14.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.
27	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf.
	Ehrenfels (s)	Kayser	Hamburg.

The steamer Kilwa, Captain Forbes, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Oriental, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Deccan, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
21	Kirby s	Brown	Colombo, Dec 15.
	Nawab s	Carson	Bombay, Dec 1.
	C. Macpherson s	Gourlay	Glasgow, Nov 7.
	Navigator s	Owen	Liverpool, Nov 18.
	Champenois bq	Ollivaud	Inhaubane, Oct 29.
22	Shahjehan s	Edge	Rangoon, Dec 14.
	Sir Lancelot bq	Collin	Bombay, Nov 19.
23	Patna s	Stafford	Moulmein. Dec 15.
	A. Lorraine bq	Labrur	Bourbon, Nov 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21.—Steamers Arratoon, Apcar, Niobe and Niemen.
Dec. 22.—Steamer Colaba.
Dec. 23.—Steamer Pallas.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.			
16	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay.
18	Ataka s	Bement	Perim.
	Elwick s	Steele	Middlebrough.
	Chyebassa s	Wilson	London.
19	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay via Cutch.
21	Tregilisson s	Blackie	Port Said.
	New Comen s	Hanson	Bombay.
22	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via Cutch.
	Assyria s	Nailor	Persian Gulf.
	Alboin s	Johnston	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
16	Pachumba s	Gimblett	Bombay.
	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
18	Worsley Hall s	Black	Liverpool.
	Hereford s	Austis	Port Said.
19	Branksome Hall s	Burnce	Liverpool & Marseilles
	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay via Cutch.
22	Assyria s	Nailor	Bombay.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Ataka, Bement, Graham & Co., for Antwerp.
„ Elwich, Steele, Bryan Durant & Co., Por Said.
„ Chyebassa, Wilson, M. Mackenzie & Co., Bombay.
„ Tregilisson, Blackie, A, McHinch & Co., Port Said.
„ New Comen, Hansen, W. Cooper & Co., Hull.
„ Alboin, Johnston, R. Steuart & Co. (not known).

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—22 bales wool, M Khoopchand ; 67 bales wool, O Soomar ; 125 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas ; 400 bales cotton fly, 150 bales cotton waste and 153 bales gunny rags, P Heerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—3 cwts ivory, P M Adamjee ; 3 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co ; 6¼ cwts ivory, A Lillany.

FOR GENOA.

Arab s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arab s—318 cwts myrabollams, S Cassum ; 5,900 castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Warora s—73 bales cotton, M Shiwbux.

KURRACHEE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 15TH TO 21st DECEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

S s Arabia, (Bombay)—1,152 cwts wheat and 66 cwts wool unpressed.
S s Simla, (Bombay)—908 cwts wheat, 196 corges skins, 195 cwts cotton unpressed and 60 cwts wool unpressed.
S s Pemba, (Bombay)—148 cwts rapeseed, including Jamba and Setta, 245 cwts wheat, and 69 cwts wool unpressed.
S s Hereford, (Port Said)—74,000 cwts wheat.
Country crafts—200 cwts wheat, 397 cwts rice, 5 corges skins, and 523 cwts cotton unpressed.

IMPORTS.

S s Almora, (London)—35 pieces prints.
S s Kapurthala (Bombay via Cutch)—610 pieces grey goods, 150 pieces white goods and 300 pieces prints.
S s Java, (Bombay)—120 pieces prints, and 34,000 lbs grey yarns.
S s Branksome Hall, (Liverpool)—17,923 pieces grey goods, 3,648 pieces white good, and 2,524 pieces prints.
S s Karagola, (Bombay via Cutch)—31,970 pieces grey goods, 13,462 pieces white good, 5,611 pieces prints, 13,140 lbs grey yarns, 5,380 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 5 cwts spelter and 15 cwts copper.
S s Pachumba, (Bombay via Cutch)—13,398 pieces grey goods, 6,038 pieces goods, 4,879 pieces prints, 2,750 lbs grey goods, 1,250 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, and 5 cwts steel.
Country crafts, (Bombay)—3,790 pieces grey goods and 3 cwts steel.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Currency Bank, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Prince of Wales Trading Co., Ld., (except drugs) consisting of silk umbrellas, ladies' velvet and leather hand bags, photo frames of various sizes, small musical boxes for children, toys, flower pots, table ornaments of different kinds, inkstands, watchstands, sponges, writing cases, albums, birthday and 'Xmas cards, corner and wall brackets, scent bottles, and many other sundry articles.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Albert Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite Mr. Sassoon's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood elaborately open-carved household furniture (suitable for presentation at Home) 1, 9, and 12-light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, Walkeshwar, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, rich velvet and Persian carpets, very handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome 8 and 12 lights hanging chandiliers, &c., &c., the property of His Excellency Rana Dhoj Nursing Bhadoor of Nepal.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd January next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, near the station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood elaborately open carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, 2 and 4 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, one specially ordered large size table argand lamp convertible into a fountain, very handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, first-rate Singer's sewing machine, a large size fish acquarium with gold fish, a first-rate large size musical box, one large size hand-organ (nearly new), first-rate iron proof safe on shade, rich Persian and velvet carpets, a handsome strong English-built double-seated brougham by Silk & Sons, one buffalo, &c., &c., the property of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE WADIA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Arab and Waler Horses belonging to His Highness the Nawab of Janjira and others.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd January next, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellassis Road, Byculla, the following horses and carriages:—

1 a chestnut high caste Arab, 14-3, very handsome, goes in single and double harness.

2 grey Arab pony mare, 13-3, very showy.

3 chestnut thoroughbred waler mare, 14-1, broken to harness.

4 very handsome cream color pegu mare, very fast and showy in harness and quiet to ride.

5 roan color stud bred pony, 13-1, 4 years, goes in harness, will make good polo pony.

6 bay waler, aged, 14-3, quiet to ride and drive, a safe brougham horse.

7 very handsome waler pony mare, 13-2, perfect in riding and harness, will make good polo pony and racing pony.

8 a second-hand handsome landau, by Kesterton of Long Acre.

9 a victoria and Bareilly cart.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 28, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The SALE of landed property in Khetwady 7th Lane, advertised to take place on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, has been postponed to SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, next.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

On account of the concerned—

31 coils of rope of different sizes.

1 cask 402 furniture tiles.

31 boxes khoosh bitter.

59 drums and 165 kegs paint.

25 cases beer.

1 case ink in bottles.

3 cases waterproof umbrellas.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Pranjeewan Gokuldass of Soother Chawl.

Ex s. s. Mirzapore.

55½ cases colored copper foil.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—The Canara and Mysore Trading Agency, Bombay—

1 case superior French wax pearls.

By order of Mr. Otto Martin, and on account and at the risk of Soonderji Nuthoo—

150 bags of 5 maunds each bran and bhoosa of Wallace Flour Mill.

By order of the Liquidator, National Mortgage Bank, and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. G. Wright.

2 cases fancy glass epergns, centrepieces, flower vases, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.

1 light second-hand victoria

1 English-built smart phaeton convertible into a waggonette.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of cotton, woollen, and silk goods, consisting of muslin and silk velvet and checks, plush, China painted silk, plush, flowered silk, twill, flannel coats, woollen drawers, waterproof coats, and cotton white shirts.

ENGINE FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, at the premises of Mr. Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy, opposite the Connaught Mill, on account of the concerned—

1—12-H. P. nominal vertical engine, 11-inch cylinders, and 20-inch stroke, 9ft. fly wheel, complete with governors, stop valve, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the remaining stock in trade of M. Fazul Pirbhai, consisting of handsome drawing-room suits, elegant, chiffoniers, cabinets, plate glass door almiras, glass and crockeryware, lamps, pictures, etc.

The above is now on view.

The undersigned will, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of January, 1892, at 4 p.m., put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Sidick Hajee Oosman, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hajee Abdoola Hajee Mahomed and Hajee Fattay Mahomed Rahimtoola, the following property known as the Silver Mill, situate at Chinchpoogly, near Kala Chowky, without the Fort, together with the machinery, engines, boilers, plant, stock, carts, waggons, tubs, implements, utensils, trade fixtures, personal chattels and effects now standing and lying on the said premises, and used in connection with the said mill, which property consists of—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,650 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1071 (2), street No. 31 A and bounded on the east, west, and north by the property of the lessors, and on the south by Kalla Chowky, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 37 and four-ninths square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by the land firstly described, on the west by the property of Manockjee Furdoonjee Patel, on the north by the Western Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mill, and on the south by the aforesaid Kala Chowky Road.

For particulars of property and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAIGAUM, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 9th January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Sakurchund Lalbhai and on account and at the risk of Bai Roopabai, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Kapadia, and the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Kapadia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of January, 1888, the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly—All that piece of Government tocca ground, situate at Naigaum without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,906 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the grounds of Wamon Bapoo Padia, and Zooza Jam Buridsa, on the north and east by the ground belonging to Muncherjee Eduljee Watchmaker, and on the west partly by the ground belonging to the said Wamon Bapoo Padia, and partly by the public road, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 53, 54, 50, 52, 51, 45, and 46, 7, 39, 37, 9, 45, and 11.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government tocca ground, with the messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Naigaum, containing by admeasurement 3,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Collector's old Nos. 6, 16, 18, 18, 18, new Nos. 14542, 14544, 14545, 14546, old Survey No. 14514 and new Survey Nos. 7, 4, 5, 8, 12, 10, 9, 1, 8, 2, and 2111, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Hormasjee Muncherjee Ghadiali, partly by the property of Ebrahim and Jaffer Rahimtoola, and partly by the property of Saman Damjee Mahatra, on the west by the ground of Kessow Waman Padia, on the north by the property of Miguel Paoloo Fernandes, and on the south by the property of the said Hormasjee Muncherjee Ghadiali, and partly by the property of Kessow Wamon Padia.

Thirdly.—All that piece of Government tocca ground, situate at Naigaum aforesaid containing by admeasurement 791 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the same numbers as the property hereinbefore secondly described, the secondly described property and the property now described being deemed to form one lot for the purpose of assessment, and bounded on the east by the property of Ebrahim and Jaffer Rahimtoola, on the west and north by the property of Kessow Wamon Padia, on the south by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said firstly, secondly and thirdly described premises are now in the occupation of the said Roopabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 28, 1891.

MESSRS MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................. Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BHANDUP ESTATE.
BHANDUP ESTATE.

In pursuance of advertisement already published for the sale of the above property on the 4th of November last, Notice is hereby given that the sale of the said property will take place on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1892, at 4 p.m., in the office of the undersigned, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

The property is sold under instructions of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Receiver, Appointed in the High Court, Suit No. 459 of 1888. His Highness Shreemant Malhar Rao Holkar and others, versus Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, and in pursuance of the Final Decree made in the said Suit, and the description of the property is as follows:—

All that extensive tract of land, containing by admeasurement about 1,311 acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zilla of Tanna, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandup, and portions of the villages of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca-built upper-storeyed bungalow and the premises well known as the Bandup Distillery, consisting of various buildings and the said bungalow, and the distillery premises are within a few minutes' walk of the G. I. P. Railway Company's station at Bhandup. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses, runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek, which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. There are several wells and tanks on the estate, some of which provide the bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally brab trees, date trees, and mango trees. There is also a small forest which produces valuable teak rafters and ordinary firewood.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, December 28, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored Piece-goods, Twist, &c.

23 bales grey shirtings.

4 cases white flannel

3 " colored checks

3 " indigo ground prints

2 " white striped prints

3 " white nainsooks, &c.

Bombay, December 28, 1891.

MENESSE & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.

THE London Stock Exchange closed on Thursday afternoon for the Christmas holidays, Consols leaving off at Wednesday's quotation of 95⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan unaltered at 106½; but Rupee Securities were ⅝ per cent. higher, at 74⅛, in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents., at £73. Bar Silver had not moved from its previous price of 43⅞d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent.. lower, at 94⅞ cents., though with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·83⅞ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4 7-16d. Paris quotations were unchanged at 95½ for Rentes; and fcs. 25·20½ for Exchange on London.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England showed a decrease in the Reserve of 4 per cent. since the date of previous Statement, thus making the Reserve stand at 40 per cent. of the liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 3½ per cent.; and the market rates of discount were unaltered at 2⅝ for short London Bills, and 2¾ per cent. for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

There was no change in the Wheat and Seed Markets at home on Thursday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,160,000 quarters, or 120,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

Spot and arrival American Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool, on Thursday evening, Surats dull, the day's total Sales having reached only 8,000 bales including no Surats. Ready stuff was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 11-64d. for December and December-January deliveries, and 4 23-64d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 29,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. There are holidays in Liverpool till Monday.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the five business days ending on Thursday, were 57,000 bales, against 60,000 for the full week preceding; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 66,000, bales, compared with 79,000. The Imports were 177,000 bales, against 136,000. The total Stock had increased by 104,000 bales, and was heavier, by 427,000 bales, than at the same time last year, and 393,000 more bales than in 1889. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less, at 54,000 bales. The figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe have not been received and our usual comparative tables are therefore, incomplete this week. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool has remained at 4¼d. per lb., which is ⅞d. lower than it stood at last year at the same time, and 1 5-16d. below the rate ruling in 1889. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower the day before yesterday than on the previous Thursday.

In New York, the spot price of Cotton was unchanged on Thursday at 7 15-16 cents; but Futures for March were 17 points lower, at 7·80 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 40,000 bales. The usual weekly telegram from New York, with particulars of Receipts and Exports has not been received.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	..	268,000	251,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	...	94,000	96,000
" " Continent	..	65,000	100,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	..	4,221,000	4,096,000
exports to U. K. do. ..	..	1,565,000	1,612,000
" to Continent do ..	..	1,303,000	1,278,000
stock in the Ports	..	857,000	752,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	..	..	3,200,000
" " Surats	..	..	285,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,301,000	874,000	908,000
" London	7,000	7,000	15,000
American afloat	400,000	230,000	220,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	25,000
Total ...	1,718,000	1,121,000	1,163,000
Price of Mid-Americans	4¼d.	5¼d.	5 9-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.	4 1-16d.	4½d.
Difference	9-16d.	1 1-16d.	1 1-16d

There was a little doing in our local Cotton Market to-day, exporters having bought 150 bales of New Bengals at Rs. 171¼-171½; and 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 167; while the Mills have taken 100 bales each of New Pachora, and Dhulia, at 163½ and 162½ respectively. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent at a steady market; and prices are unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—only a small business has been done for export to-day. The feeling has been quiet, and *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt, to Rs 6-13-0 to Rs. 6-15-0; other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Thursday are as follows:—

Cotton	3,571	bales.
Wheat	26,274	cwts.
Linseed	5,031	"
Gingelly	8,814	"
Poppyseed	1,688	"
Castorseed	1,928	"

The Banks and Stock and Share, and Freight markets have remained closed to-day for the Christmas holidays.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. "	73

Holidays until Monday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	57,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	177,000	"
" " " Surats	nil.	
" " Stock of Cotton	1,301,000	"
" " " Surats	54,000	"
Stock in London	7,000	"

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £23,200,000, decrease £1,200,000; public deposits £5,700,000, increase £200,000; other deposits, £29,100,000, decrease £900,000; other securities £28,500,000, increase £100,000; notes and gold £14,000,000, decrease £1,700,000. The Bank's reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.

Seppings, Major, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, from Khandalla.

Dann, Lt and Adjt, 10th Bo L I, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 25.

Hay, Major, Bo 1st Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.

DECEMBER 26.

Fitz-Clarence, Lieut, Bengal, Rl Fuslrs, on leave, from Karachi.

Salmon, Major, Bengal, 3rd Infy H C, on leave, from Hingoli.

Young, Lt, Ms, 4th Lt Cavy, on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26.

Young, Lieut, Ms, 4th Lt Cavy, on leave, to Karachi.

Harvest, Capt, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Karachi.

Macdonald, Capt, Bo, 2nd Infy H C, on leave, to Jalna.

Day, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Europe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th December, 1891.

The Regiment will fall in outside Mahaluxmi Railway Station at 6-45 a.m. on Thursday, the 31st instant, to take part in a Brigade Field Day. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Officers will wear white (Jacket and Trousers), shoulder belts, swords, &c., (no gloves). Instructors will be at the following stations to pay Railway fares, viz.—Colaba, Church Gate Street, Marine Lines, Churney Road and Grant Road.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th December, 1891.

1. On Saturday next, the 2nd January, both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba. No. 1 Company to continue the annual course of gun-target practice and No. 2 for general instruction in connection with the forthcoming annual course of that Company. Dress:—Drill order.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria to-morrow the 29th instant, and Friday next, the 1st January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. The patronage of the Corps has been given to the performance at the Skating rink to-night. Members attending are requested to wear Mess-dress.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BANATVALA—December 27, at his residence at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Burjorjee Eduljee Banatvala, the youngest son of Mr. Eduljee Cursetjee Banatvala, aged 20. Funeral at 7 a.m. to-day (Monday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—December 23, at 10, Middleton Row, the wife of T. J. Anderson, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, of a son.

DENNYS—December 22, at Delhi, the wife of Surgeon-Major Geo. Dennys, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

FOURACRES—December 18, at Saidpore, the wife of C. L. S. Fouracres, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, of a daughter.

SMITH—December 15, at Jharia, the wife of Mr. Charles Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARTWRIGHT—PLUMER—December 22, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, Alfred Grahame Cartwright, Captain, 2nd Battalion, the Princess of Wales' Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to Julia, daughter of C. G. Plumer, Esq., M.C.S., late Chief Justice of Mysore.

NASH—MACINTYRE—December 19, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. W. Weston Elwes, M. A., Acting Archdeacon of Madras, Walter Tavenor Nash, of the Madras (Uncovenanted) Civil Service, eldest son of the late J. T. Nash, to Margaretta Jane (Daisy), third daughter of John Stevenson Macintyre, C. E., of Ealing and Westminster, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Gilbert Lester Wiggins, M. A.

REED—RIDSDALE—December 16, at St. Stephen's Church, Hazaribagh, by the Very Revd. the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, William Louis Lindsay Reed, Opium Department, to Beatrice Amy, daughter of the late G. M. M. Ridsdale, Esq., Bengal Police.

DEATHS.

BARRY—December 21, at Sitapur, Alan, the beloved son of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Barry.

BICKNELL—December 22, at Umballa, Nina, the wife of Captain M. B. Bicknell, R. A.

COOK—December 20, at his residence, William J. Cook, Proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, Calcutta, aged 34 years and 10 months.

GREER—December 17, at Bannu, of typhoid fever, Arthur Christian Greer, Bengal Civil Service, aged 24 years.

O'KELLY—December 15, at Mandalay, Upper Burma, Margaret Ismena, the beloved wife of Hilary Martin O'Kelly.

SLANE—December 14, at Dehra Dun, North-West Provinces, of paralysis, after a lingering illness of 11 years, Surgeon John Slane, aged 55 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1891.

OUR London correspondent supplements to-day the important forecast of the report of the Leprosy Commission which Reuter has given us from the *British Medical Journal*. The report, it will be remembered, was presented a fortnight since to the National Leprosy Fund Committee, at whose expense the three English Members of the Commission came out to India in November, 1890, and was referred by them to a sub-committee for reconsideration. This has delayed the publication of the report, but its purport appears to be known to medical journalists in England, and a copy of it has for some time been in the possession of the Government of India. We can pretend to no textual knowledge of its contents, but the telegrams that have reached us from London, together with information current in India as to the lines of inquiry which the Commissioners were known to have followed, and as to the conclusions at which they arrived on the principal questions submitted to them, enable us to give a general outline, which may be accepted as such as strictly accurate, of the report which our medical contemporary has forecast. The history of the inquiry may be briefly told. A Draft Bill was prepared by the Government of India in 1889 "to make provision for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition." This Draft was circulated, and in consequence of the exceedingly conflicting reports received from the various Local Governments it was decided that it would be expedient to postpone legislation until the report of the Leprosy Commission was published. The Commissioners were directed to conduct their work with especial reference to the questions of contagiousness and heredity in leprosy, and they were also to suggest what they considered to be the best plan for dealing with the disease as it exists in India, and to minutely describe what steps should be taken to check the spread of the disease. The Report, as we stated some weeks since, shows that information has been collected from an extensive number of districts in India and Burmah. As was to have been anticipated, leprosy is always found to be a disease of a special type, identical indeed in every respect with the form still found in certain endemic regions of Europe, such as Spain, Norway, Crete, and Russia. In the Sandwich Islands, Brazil, Trinidad, and other markedly leprous areas the disease is found to present always the same type. It is according to the Report a disease *sui generis*, and has no relation at all to any other disease in India. The disease is not found to be more prevalent on the coast and in the neighbourhood of large rivers than elsewhere. Scinde is peculiarly free from the disease, and in Kattiawar it becomes more common, and still more so in the Bombay Presidency.

Neither climate nor diet would seem to have any direct effect on the production of leprosy. The often repeated statement that fish is a direct exciting cause does not appear to have been well founded. The Commissioners in their inquiry paid particular attention to this subject, and we shall expect to see it largely dealt with in the report. It is a widely spread view among the natives of India—and even in England—that leprosy is due to fish, and there seems reason to believe that this disease, when it exists, is aggravated by a fish diet. But a vast number of cases were examined, and very many not only had never eaten fish, but had not even seen such a food. The Commission, we understand, have prepared a series of most instructive maps which deal with the question raised by Mr. Conybeare in the House of Commons early this year, as to whether leprosy had increased in those districts where the price of salt had been advanced when the salt duties were readjusted in Lord Lytton's time. Not only is this not the case, but the Report, we believe, will show most clearly that where the price of salt has gone up leprosy is on the decrease, and indeed no connection between the increased price of this article and the disease can be shown to exist. We anticipate, from what is known as to the inquiries which the Commission made into the question of sanitation and diet in relation to leprosy, that the whole chapter on the subject will be full of interest. Although insanitary conditions cannot in any sense be regarded as directly causing anyone to become a leper, undoubtedly unhealthy surroundings do indirectly render individuals liable to the disease, for bad and insufficient food, diet and neglect, must reduce the general health. The Commissioners are understood to affirm the belief that the disappearance of the disease from Europe was chiefly due to the improved sanitary condition of the people.

We now come to a point of special importance. In the Report leprosy is regarded as a contagious disease, though it is so to a very small extent. Consumption and leprosy are both regarded as contagious diseases, and equally liable to be spread by contagion, but this clearly is equivalent to denying that it is contagious at all. Neither, as the telegrams inform us, does the Report favour compulsory segregation. Even in areas such as Norway and the Sandwich Islands, which are generally regarded as places where compulsory segregation is enforced, this has not been found practicable. Voluntary segregation is advised, and though the Commissioners do not consider that there is any necessity for an imperial Leper Act, still they believe that large towns should be at liberty to frame by-laws which should compel vagrant lepers, when these have been certified as diseased by competent medical authority, to enter an Asylum. In this recommendation the Commissioners endorse a view that has from the first been advocated in the *Bombay Gazette*. General compulsory segregation we have never proposed, but we have always thought that if the "vagrant leper" were singled out for special treatment the evil would be brought within very narrow limits. It is gratifying to note that the Matunga Hospital, which was opened for the reception of lepers just before the Commissioners reached India, is regarded as in every sense a well-built and well-managed institution, and the establishment of such asylums for the reception of the vagrant lepers of large towns is recommended. The effect of by-laws directed against vagrants would include lepers, and there is great probability that such a measure would cause emigration of lepers into the surrounding districts. In rural districts lepers might be encouraged to congregate in colonies or leper farms, such as already exist in Cyprus. The leper farm in Cyprus has been a marked success. Here lepers cultivate the soil and grow produce for themselves, and a similar experiment might be tried in this country. In consequence of the thoroughly established fact that marriages between lepers are mostly sterile, and further that the disease is not hereditary, the Commissioners, it is understood, advise that in such leper colonies marriages should not be prohibited, but that the children born of them should be removed to orphanages such as exist at present in Almora and Purulia. The leper colony in the neighbourhood of Sialkot is instanced as an example of the success of such establishments. But if the plans suggested by the Commissioners were carried out, they are not sanguine that leprosy would, to any great extent, diminish in this country. It is clearly shown that owing to the comparative sterility of leper marriages, even if the children became lepers, the total number of lepers would diminish. But the truth seems to be that the number is maintained at tolerably constant level because leprosy in the great majority of cases originates *de novo*. The spread of the disease by contagion is at any rate exceedingly small. If the disease is inoculable it is so to an inappreciable extent, and the children of lepers, it is found, do not directly inherit the disease. All the instances advanced of propagation by contagion were found to be without any scientific value, and most convincing tables are given in the Report concerning the servants who are occupied in leper asylums. In no instance, we hear, had any of these acquired leprosy. From a purely scientific point of view the disease is not transmissible by inoculation. The case of Keanu, the Hawaiian convict, who was inoculated from a leper, is not regarded as convincing, since the experiment was performed in a country where leprosy was endemic, and, further, some of this patient's relations were lepers. Leprosy is in all probability a peculiarly human disease, like cancer, for, with a single exception, no experimenters have ever succeeded in starting the disease in animals. The exception to this is to be found in the experiments of two Koningsberg physicians who directly established the disease in rabbits by implantation of leprous material in the eyes of these animals. A valuable feature of the Report will be found in a long experimental appendix by Dr. Rake, Dr. Buckmaster, and Surgeon-Major Thomson, which deals especially with the purely scientific questions relating to the Leprosy Baccillus, a micro-organism which uniformly occurs in the bodies of lepers and is found in no other disease. It is on the presence or absence of this baccillus that the special diagnosis of leprosy rests. The important information contained in the report as to the possibility of the spread of the disease by vaccination is, we have understood, opposed to that view. We have only touched very briefly on some of the main points which the report is understood to deal with. But enough has been said to awaken keen interest alike in the information and in the conclusions contained in it.

THE dull season in London, while those whose lot it is to make matter for the daily papers have been away recuperating, has of recent years been utilised for the publication of voluminous correspondence on subjects of social and domestic interest. Last year, it will be remembered, the *Telegraph* had hundreds of letters on the question: Is Marriage a Failure? The bulk of the testimony went to answer the question in the affirmative, but it does not seem to have convinced many people, for the same anxiety to test it still prevails, if we may judge from the discussion now proceeding in the columns of the *Chronicle*. Why marriageable women do not marry is the question which is now under consideration. Judging from last year's asseverations we should have taken the answer to be: Because marriage is a failure. But no. It is the glory of opinions that they are progressive, and the man or woman who never changes opinions on any particular subject is voted obstinate and slow of understanding. During the past twelve months opinion on the question of matrimony have undergone a change, in so far as ladies have come to mourn that they have not the opportunity of gaining personal experience. They are ready and willing and would gladly join with eligible men in the endeavour to prove marriage a success. But the men hesitate. They are not more fortunate in the matter of clubs or other institutions which counter-balance the attractions of a home than they were, but the answer given by several of the male correspondents is that they cannot afford it. The middle classes are most affected, the upper and lower classes marry much as usual. They are the lower middle classes who fill the departments in which female labour has been admitted, and competition has thus become so strong that the rate of wages is lower and the salaries given to those occupying positions of responsibility in various offices are much lower than they were wont to be. Women "cannot eat their bun and have it," says one, using a homely phrase by way of supporting the contention of the former male correspondent as to women ousting men from their lucrative positions. "A Thoughtful Mother" suggests that girls should emigrate with their brothers, and points out that Queensland at the present time offers a very good market. But here the boldness of the idea of emigrating for the express purpose, and the repulsiveness of the term "market," present themselves; and it is likely to be a long time before they will come to emigrate in cold blood. Farmers' daughters, country girls, could emigrate with their brothers and be of service to them; the lady-clerk and shop-girl could not, and they would, most certainly prove an encumbrance to the struggling brother. The difficulty is one which the education of women has raised; and which does not at present seem easily surmountable.

BEFORE the announcement of the appointment of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava to the Paris Embassy, the omniscient M. de Blowitz, made a couple of bad shots in discussing the chances of the diplomatists who were supposed to be in the running. He gave the first place to Lord Dufferin, but unfortunately only to point out the considerations which seemed to him to militate against his appointment. With a strange absence of mind he attributed to his lordship a want of familiarity with French, completely ignoring the abundant evidence to the contrary in the graceful speeches in that language included in his published works. An equally baseless objection was that Lord Dufferin's services in Egypt and at Rome would be held to disqualify him for the post of British Ambassador in Paris. It might as well have been said that the fact that he had been Ambassador at St. Petersburg would have precluded his appointment to represent Her Majesty at Constantinople. Passing on to the name of Lord Lansdowne, which, it would appear was also mentioned in connection with the appointment left vacant by the death of Lord Lytton, the all-knowing correspondent went on to indicate a very recondite difficulty in the way of the selection of the Viceroy of India for a position in Paris. The Bonapartist connections of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, he explained, would render the presence of her husband distasteful to the Government of the Republic. Now, Lady Lansdowne, as everyone who is within reach of his Burke may ascertain, is daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, and has as little connection with the Bonaparts as with the Bourbons. The good Blowitz appears to have some hazy idea that Viceroys of India have the strange privilege of marrying their mothers, but things have not yet got to that pass. Lord Lansdowne's mother was the daughter of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness of Nairne and Keith. It is hard to see how even the most lively imagination could see in that fact any political significance whatever.

FOR the first time since the disruption of the Party in November last year the Parnellites have won an election. Mr. J. E. Redmond, who resigned his seat for Wexford to contest West Cork after the death of Mr. Parnell, and was badly beaten by the anti-Parnellite, Mr. Flavin, has now succeeded in defeating Mr. Michael Davitt and retaining for the Parnellite fragment the City of Waterford. The success is remarkable in having been achieved in the face of heavy and continuous defeats and against an opponent formidable in influence and ability. But there is little ground for supposing that the incident will prove the turning point in the fortunes of the Parnellites. The City of Waterford has been represented in Parliament since 1874 by Mr. Richard Power, who possessed great influence, having considerable property in the county. He was the first Parnellite whip, and one of the faithful Abdiel who stood by Mr. Parnell. Mr. Redmond, who is himself from the same part of the country, has profited by local conditions which can scarcely be reckoned upon elsewhere.

MR. W. LEE-WARNER, C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, who has obtained two months' privilege leave, left for England on Saturday last by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Assam. Mr. Lee-Warner arrived at the Apollo Bunder at 1 o'clock, and was met there by Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Mr. R. D. Sethna, and a deputation of the Maharatta residents in Bombay, headed by Mr. N. M. Lokhande, who placed a garland of flowers round the neck of Mr. Lee-Warner and wished him *bon voyage*. After shaking hands with those present Mr. Lee-Warner entered the Government steam launch, and went on board the s.s. Assam, which weighed anchor at 3 o'clock.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING left Bombay by Saturday's mail, having been recalled to England by the sudden death of his collaborateur.

PROFESSOR Nott Barnes, who has returned to Bombay from a tour among which he has been exhibiting Edison's wonderful talking dolls, had the honour of appearing before H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris and party at Government House, Malabar Point, on Christmas Eve, giving a banjo recital as well as exhibiting his dolls. He also gave a similar entertainment the same day before H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.

THE Town Hall has been secured for the Police Ball this evening, as the hall at Byculla Police Office would be too small for the number expected to attend. The arrangements have been carried by the Committee most energetically, and a most enjoyable evening may be expected.

THE most destructive storm that has been experienced for a good many years visited the Colony on the night of the 3rd December. A violent Northerly gale, the approach of which was entirely unannounced by the local weather prophet, the Director of the Observatory, began to blow about 8 p.m. and the Chinese craft, being quite unprepared suffered very severely. A coal lighter alongside the *Oceanic* foundered and some twenty coolies were drowned. Junks, cargo boats, sampans, and in fact Chinese craft of every kind, were driven from their moorings and blown in crowds against the Praya wall, to be dashed in pieces. It is supposed that some three hundred of such craft were destroyed. The police, assisted by many European residents, rendered what assistance was possible, but many lives were lost, the total number being roughly estimated at one hundred. A junk was seen to founder alongside H. M. S. *Plover*, and Commander Bell, seeing a child in the water, plunged in and succeeed in rescuing it. The Norwegian barque *Aaron*, which had been discharging timber, became water-logged and foundered at her moorings. Serious damage was done to the C. M. steamer *Fushun* and the s.s. *Bisagno*, owing to their fouling each other.

THE Wrestling Championship for India was won last Thursday evening at Calcutta by Karim Bux. The event has excited great interest, and the Circus on the Maidan was crowded.

CAPTAIN JOHN HEXT, R.N., C.I.E., arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday, and is staying at Government House.

THE question of sea voyages, says the Punjab paper, is occupying more than ordinary attention among educated Hindus. The orthodox party has shown an inclination to side with the reformers. Sanction is likely to be obtained from leading pundits to sea voyage being undertaken under certain conditions consonant with the preservation of caste rules.

IN regard to the warrant regulating continuous service of Royal Engineers in India, it is notified that the duration of the first tour of service in India shall, in the case of officers who began that tour before 20th February 1886, be regarded as seven years, and the duration of the second and third tours as five years each. In the case of officers who began their first tour on or after 20th February 1886, the duration of each tour is to be regarded as five years.

TELEGRAMS.

REPORT OF THE LEPROSY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 26.

THE *British Medical Journal* summarises some of the principal recommendations of the Leprosy Commission. The Commissioners say that previous estimates of the disease have been much overestimated, and they doubt if there are more than about a lakh of cases in India, or half the previous official estimates. They hold that it is contagious and inoculable only in a very limited degree, and consider that it is proved to be non-hereditary. The *Journal* says it is doubted therefore if the Commission, to whom the report has been referred back for the further consideration of certain points, will recommend drastic measures in regard to segregation.

I am able to supplement the above information by anticipations of the report which are entertained in professional circles here. The Commission, it is understood, doubt if any large legislative measures will be necessary to deal with leprosy in India. They favour the establishment near large towns of leper asylums like that at Matunga for the reception of vagrant lepers, against whom special by-laws should be directed, compelling them to enter such asylums.

The report unhesitatingly pronounces leprosy to be a specific disease which has no relation to certain other diseases which some authorities have endeavoured to identify with it. It deals at great length with the theory of the anti-vaccination party, that leprosy is propagated by vaccination, and as a result of some two thousand experiments the Commission conclude that the risk is so small that it may be disregarded.

The Commissioners have inquired into the question whether a fish diet has anything to do with the spread of the disease, and they have come to a negative conclusion on that point. Nor have they found anything to warrant the belief, suggested by questions in the House of Commons, that leprosy increases when the price of salt rises.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RECOVERY OF PRINCE GEORGE.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

The condition of Prince George of Wales continues to improve and his medical attendants have now ceased issuing bulletins.

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

THE DATE OF THE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale with the Princess Mary of Teck has been fixed to take place at Windsor, on February 27 next.

DEATH OF THE RECORDER OF LONDON.

The death of Sir Thomas Chambers, Recorder of London, is announced.

DISASTER TO A PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION.

SIXTY LIVES LOST.

A telegram received from Mozambique reports that the Portuguese expedition bound to Nyassa has been destroyed about midway on the journey through the explosion of the whole stock of gunpowder while encamped.

Sixty men were killed on the spot, including two Europeans, and one hundred and seventy were severely injured, including Captains Coutinho and Andrade, the leaders of the expedition.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

H. M's Troopship Serapis has sailed with reliefs for India.

THE MALAY RISING AT PAHANG.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

Further advices from Singapore state that the rising of Malays at Pahang was not so extensive as at first reported. The native miners left work and in a conflict with the authorities an overseer was shot dead and a policeman wounded. A force of fifty Sikhs has left Pekin for the scene of the disturbance with orders to arrest the ringleader.

BI-METALLISM.

The various unions interested in the cotton trade have resolved to urgently press upon Parliament the consideration of the question of bi-metallism.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

The French and Russian Governments have addressed a protest to the Porte against the expulsion of a French correspondent from Bulgaria as being contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Berlin and common law. Both Governments declare that they are resolved to maintain the integrity of the capitulations of Bulgaria.

PRINCE DAMRONG.

CAIRO, DEC. 26.

Prince Damrong has arrived here on his journey homewards.

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 26.

The local cotton market is weak owing to the increase of the crop. The estimates from Bradstreet indicates that the crop will total [illegible]-a-half million bales.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 27.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief returns to Poona on Saturday next.

LIEUTENANT FISHER.

Lieutenant Fisher progresses favourably.

THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

An entertainment was given by the Lancashire Fusiliers on Christmas eve, with great success.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

The great event of the Calcutta sporting season was won yesterday by Moorhouse, owned by Apcar. The race was one of the finest witnessed on the local course, and the gathering at the stand and the grounds was immense. Myall King and Little Prince were more fancied than the winner, but the old horse beat them in a grand style, the finish being most exciting.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The Hon'ble Rash Behari Ghose, of the Bengal Council, has been appointed a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, in place of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, resigned.

Mr. A Smith, member of the local Board of Revenue, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Captain F. Younghusband, C.I.E., has been granted leave for three months.

Surgeon R. Shore has been appointed Residency Surgeon, Turkish Arabia.

Capt W. Evans-Gordon, Assistant Resident, Cashmere, has been granted six months' leave.

Capt A. D. Ferdyce, 3rd B. I., has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, *vice.* Captain C. Chamier appointed Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr. S. Jacob has been confirmed as Comptroller-General of Calcutta ; and in consequence Messrs M. R. Logan, O. T. Barrow, and E. W. Kellner have been promoted to the first, second, and third grades, respectively, Accountants-General ; Messrs. Cooke, Biggs, Ray, Chapman, Battacharya, and Hydari each get a step towards promotion.

Mr. R. . Hamilton has been appointed Comptroller of Indian Treasuries.

THE JAUNPUR CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDANT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

The severe remarks of the High Court on the Sessions Judge of Jaunpur in respect to the missing udgment is protested against indignantly by that officer who is filing an affidavit in support of his own case.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 26.

The Governor returned to Madras yesterday and was present at the races, which commenced this afternoon with a good attendance. The following were the results of the racing :—

TRIAL STAKES.

Mr. Chamundi's Whirlwind, 9st. 4lb., T. Kendall. 1
The Hon. R. H. De Montmorency's Lindenow, 9st. 7lb., Thompson 2
Mr. J. L. Stewart's Might, late Mite, 9st., Ryder. 3

Time—1 min. 49 secs.

MADRAS TRADES' PURSE.

Mr. Woolmer's Minden, 10st. 2lb., Owner 1
The Firm's Soondree, 8st. 10lb., T. Kendall 2
Major MacIntire's The Moor, 7st. 10lb., Thompson 3

Also ran Hudban and Plaintiff. Time—2 min. 23 secs.

GUINDY STEEPLE-CHASE.

Mr. Ernest's Gillaroo, 11st., Mr. Holmes.......... 1
Mr. MacCartie's Gold, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Stewart ... 2
Mr. Campbell's Ben Lomond, 11st., Mr. De Montmorency........ 3

The last horse fell at the hurdles, and the rider broke his collar-bone. Time—4 min. 15 secs.

CIVIL SERVICE STAKES.

Mr. Farmer's Sunbeam, 9st. 10lb., Ryder 1
Mr. Farmer's Sirius, 9st. 10lb., Ahmed 2
Mr. Chamundi's Child of the Island, 9st. 3lb., T. Kendall 3

Also ran Latterly, Arab, Chief, Litlejohn, and Shylock. Time—2 min. 23¾ secs.

GALLOWAY TRIAL STAKES.

Mr. Farmer's Bluebeard, 7st. 9lb., Ahmed......... 1
Mr. Wolseley Smith's Zouave, 8st. 8lb., Ebrahim 2
Mr. Chamundi's Hongkong, 9st. 2lb., T. Kendall. 3

Time—1 min. 10¾ secs.

THE STEAMER UMTATA ABANDONED.

The Umtata, which went ashore on Armoogum Shoal, has been abandoned. There being some difficulty about insuring the Madras harbour works steam launch the local agents had to abandon the idea of despatching her to the scene of the wreck. It appears that immediately the Umtata touched the ground measures were taken to attract attention from shore, but no response was received. At day-break on Wednesday flags calling for help were hoisted, and a fishing boat went alongside. This boat was sent to the lighthouse with a letter, and returned on Thursday with a note stating that only one man was in charge, the chief man being on leave, and that the man in charge could give no assistance. Then the crew set to work, throwing cargo overboard, but all efforts to get the vessel off were futile, the vessel having damaged herself, and the machinery being displaced. Yesterday morning, finding all was hopeless, and that remaining on board would endanger life, the Captain and crew, with scarcely anything but their clothes, abandoned the vessel and started for Madras in three ship's boats, which arrived yesterday afternoon.

OBITUARY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, DEC. 27.

Desaiji Kalianraiji died this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, DEC. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with outward English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Aden at 9 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, DEC. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur, with the homeward Indian mails of the 19th instant, arrived here at 6 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, DEC. 27.

The German mail steamer Habsburg, from Aden arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer L. Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee) on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 7 a.m.

The same Company's steamer Ava left Aden for Zanzibar on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m.

CRIMINAL LIFE IN BOMBAY.

CHEATING AND SWINDLING.

DIFFICULT as is the task to suppress gambling, much more so is it to deal with cheating and swindling, which is another non-cognisable offence. There exist even now in Bombay several gangs of cheats who are so clever in their methods of swindling, that they nearly always manage to evade the police. They are all thoroughly good actors ; so smart are they in their trickery, and so naturally do events follow each other in the course of the transaction with the unfortunate dupe, that many shrewd business men in Bombay, would they only come forward and tell their tales of woe to the world, as a warning to others, could relate some extraordinary adventures with Bombay swindlers, and how they had been robbed to the extent of thousands of rupees.

Those cheats do not go about their business in a hurry ; but slowly and deliberately, and carefully maturing their plans. Their first plan is to search for a dupe ; and as they usually work amongst business men, and men of wealth, people who can stand a heavy drain on their bank accounts, there must be no flaw in the meshes of the net they draw around their victim, for it is the business of merchants to look well into every transaction they have, particularly with strangers, so that it should not turn out a losing concern. Having chosen a subject, and introduced themselves to him, they make the acquaintance of his servants, and gradually, taking care to avoid suspicion, find out all about the master and his habits. Moreover, in looking around for a victim, they generally try to find a man who, they imagine, would not be over-scrupulous, for the sake of gain, in acting a little dishonestly himself. Such being the case, many of those swindles serve the victims very right. The only pity is the police cannot get hold of those artful knaves ; but they require a warrant to apprehend and evidence to convict ; and the duped, too much ashamed, not only of having been taken in, but of the very shady part they have themselves played in the transaction, prefer to keep the matter quiet, and grin and bear their loss, which may be a very large sum of money, rather than proclaim it to the world, or have their names dragged before the public in such a fashion through a police-court, where they would not themselves pose altogether as paragons of virtue. Even supposing a man whose honesty will not allow him to take part in the transaction proposed by the cheats, informs the police ; what then ? It does little good ; for where is the evidence ? It is no use to apply for a warrant, unless sufficient proof is forthcoming to make conviction sure. Those men thoroughly understand their trade ; they have studied the law, and know exactly how to work and keep clear of its penalties. They are careful to have the dupe alone present at the proposal of the transaction. The case of a Bombay tradesman who not long ago was taken to a suburban villa, on the pretence of meeting a native prince in the expectation of securing a large order, and there tempted to gamble, though fortunately without serious results, and whose extraordinary adventure was narrated in the *Bombay Gazette*, was an illustration of how those swindlers go to work ; but there are many more artful methods than that, and several of those we propose to explain and illustrate now, in the hope that the public may benefit by them, and be put on their guard against the ruses of those clever scoundrels. Cheating at cards is the most common ; some wonderful tales can be told of swindling by means of pretended hidden treasure ; equally curious are swindles that have been accomplished by photography, and by forged documents ; most artful are the cases of cheating we propose narrating, which have been carried out by selling stolen property ; while the stories of those who employ alchemy to effect their purpose will seem almost incredible.

CHEATING AT CARDS.

This method, which is that most commonly practised, we will explain and illustrate first. The cards used are round, one-half having flowers or animals painted on them, and the other half of the pack being blank. The game is simple, and yet most attractive. The dupe is always allowed to win at first, the stakes go on increasing, till suddenly the tables are turned, and the unfortunate victim finds that in one game he has lost not only all he has already won, but his own money, which he has brought to carry on the game, as well. But first the swindlers have to find their victim. The way they set about it is this. They rent a large bungalow, fill it with the most handsome furniture they can hire, and dress themselves as a native chief or nobleman and his staff. They then bring a tradesman in a good position to the bungalow on the pretence of giving him a large order, as in the recent case of the raja and the cavalry outfits, treat him well, pay great deference to him, make a confidant of him in some matter, win his good graces in turn, and finally invite him to play. If he consents, ruin is bound to follow, or if he declines, the wily scoundrels generally manage to invent some excuse for not giving the proposed order for goods.

THE DOCTOR AND THE SHARPERS.

Not long ago a Hindu, who from his dress, appeared to be the servant of a native prince, called at the bungalow of a Bombay doctor, and betraying evident excitement, asked to see the doctor at once. The doctor was in, at which the man made many expressions of delight at his good fortune, for as he explained it was a most urgent case he required his services for, though, no doubt, he had been on the watch to secure the doctor when he was at home. Being shown immediately into the doctor's presence, the man explained that he wished him to come immediately to see the servant of a raja from up-country, then on a visit to Bombay, who was lying seriously ill. The doctor, deceived by the man's dress, and his apparently excited manner, expressed his readiness to set out at once. His visitor took him to a carriage that stood at the door, and together they drove off to Bhuleshwar. The doctor was taken into a bungalow, which was handsomely furnished, and moving about the rooms he saw a number of gaily liveried servants, which conveyed to him the impression that he was in a house occupied by some nobleman. After a short interval he was taken to a chamber, wherein lay the invalid he had been brought to prescribe for. That man the doctor really found suffering from dropsy. On examining the patient the Doctor gravely shook his head, saying the man had evidently been suffering a long time, that medical aid ought to have been sought long before now, and that he was afraid he could not do much for the sufferer. On hearing this alarming piece of news, the man who had brought the doctor thither disappeared, but, returning after a lapse of a few minutes, signed to the doctor to follow him. In another room, reclining on a couch, a man who from his rich dress, and sparkling jewels, had all the appearance of a native prince, invited the doctor to come and sit by him.

"I am told by my secretary," he said, speaking in good English, "that my servant is seriously ill. I hope the malady is not dangerous. Tell me what you can do for him."

"Your highness' servant," replied the doctor, "is undoubtedly in a serious, I might say, an alarmingly advanced stage of dropsy, and I fear my services can be of little avail."

On hearing this the Raja betrayed evident signs of emotion.

"It grieves me much, Doctor," he said, "to hear you say so ; but you must save him. He is an old and valued servant. He was a servant of my father before I was born. To lose him now would be source of much sorrow to me, not only on account of my attachment to him, but because I have, as you tell me, neglected so long to seek medical advice. Doctor, you must do your utmost for the man. I care nothing for the cost ; only save his life, and I will pay you well."

The Doctor was touched by the apparent concern of the prince for his servant, and though he inwardly felt the malady was beyond his skill, he promised to do his utmost to relieve, if not to save him. The prince was most fervent and profuse in his thanks, and taking a valuable ring from his finger insisted on the Doctor accepting it.

The Doctor departed, and was at the bungalow again early next morning. After five or six days, to the Doctor's own astonishment, and to the Raja's delight, the patient seemed to be recovering. His highness' joy, in fact, was so unbounded that he again made a most valuable present to the Doctor. He opened a large cash-box, and displayed rolls and rolls of bank notes. Some of those notes he gave to the doctor, and forced him, much against his will, for they amounted to more than double the fees he would have charged, to accept them.

Another day the doctor came, and this time the scene was changed. He found the Raja sitting playing at cards, with a stranger, a man he had not seen in the house on any of his previous visits. His Highness was in a most hilarious mood, and immediately informed the doctor the reason of his happiness was the servant was so greatly improved that morning that he was almost better. Then he invited him to sit down and watch the game. The doctor did so. The Raja and the stranger were playing at cards, the same sort of round cards as we described in introducing the subject, and to his amazement the raja played in a most reckless fashion. Every game he lost, and at the end of every game he took notes from the cash-box by his side, throwing them down, calling out "Double the stake ; double it this time," till latterly the doctor saw, to his horror, the Raja's opponent lift up notes worth twenty thousand rupees. Then only then did the Raja seem to recover his senses.

"I will play no more," he called out angrily, scattering the cards about the floor, banging down the lid of his cash-box, and hurriedly leaving the room. The other player only smiled, and walked away complacently with his gains.

"Who is that man ?" asked the doctor, speaking to the servant, or secretary, as he was called, whose acquaintance he had first made. "He is not one of your people, is he ?"

"No," was the reply ; "he is a stranger."

"I thought so," the doctor said, "and I should say he was a sharper. His Highness lost a tremendous amount of money to him in that short time."

"Oh, that is nothing," the servant said smiling. "He is an inveterate gambler, though he plays so recklessly. But it matters little, for he is very rich and can afford to lose. Did you not see the notes he had in the cash-box ?"

The doctor admitted that he had.

"Now," said the man confidentially to the doctor "I have something to propose, if you will agree. Why should you not not play with his Highness and win some money ?"

"I could not afford to play for such heavy stakes," said the doctor, shaking his head.

"You can, and I will help you," the secretary persisted. "I cannot play with my master, but if you play I will lend you money, and on what you win for me I will give you ten per cent. Bring to-morrow Rs. 1,000, and I will give you Rs. 2,000 to play with. Bring Rs. 10,000 and I will give you Rs. 20,000. If you do not play with his Highness, this man will come again and take away much money ; why then should you not win, and help me too ? Had I not chosen to come for you, you would not have got this patient, and those presents my master has given you. Play with the Raja to-morrow, and I will lend you money to win for me too."

The doctor went home and thought the matter over. It was very true, as the servant had said, if he did not play, the Raja would find some one else to gamble with. He had seen sufficient of the game, too, to perceive how simple it was, and how easily the cards were manipulated by the dealer, or shuffler, to win. He thought, therefore, there would be little harm in taking perhaps a thousand rupees with him to try his luck. Next morning he repaired to the bungalow at Bhuleshwar as usual. The first he met was the man who played the secretary.

"Have you brought your money, doctor ?" were his first words.

"I may try a few games if opportunity offers itself," said the doctor.

"Yes ; how much have you brought ?"

"A thousand rupees."

"Ho ! that is nothing. Never mind, I was prepared. Here are Rs. 2,000. With that you should win much money. You know the terms ?"

Having seen his patient, he was afterwards, as usual, received by the Raja, whom he satisfied as to the progress of the sick servant.

"My secretary," the Raja finally said, "tells me you were amused with the game you saw me play yesterday, and would have a try with me"

"If your highness would so honour me," the doctor politely replied.

"Yes, ; bring the cards," the Raja called. "How much do you play for ?"

"I cannot play for high stakes, as I am not able to afford it."

"And I must play high, or I find little excitement in it. However say Rs. 100 for the first," said the Raja.

The play began ; the doctor manipulated his cards as he saw the Raja's opponent do the day before, and he, of course, won. The trick was so simple; he was amazed that the Raja did not see through it. The game proceeded, and as the Raja continued to lose he grew more reckless, insisting on the stakes being increased, till finally he stopped, refusing to play any more, and retired as he had done the day before.

The doctor and the Raja's secretary then counted the winnings, which amounted to Rs. 4,800 leaving the doctor with 10 per cent. on the amount he had won with the secretary's Rs. 2,000, the sum of Rs. 1,920.

"Now, you see how simple it is," said the Hindu. "Bring more money to-morrow and play for higher stakes. I will double what you bring, as to-day, though it should be Rs. 20,000.

A second day the doctor played, and again he won, the Raja finally throwing down his cards, saying in well-assumed disgust : "I will play no more for such small stakes. I cannot take interest in the game, and so I lose. I will play for a lakh, not less."

The doctor was now thoroughly infatuated with the game, and was quite prepared for another afternoon's play at larger stakes. If the Raja, he thought, was so stupid that he could not perceive, or so reckless that he did not see through the trick, he thoroughly deserved to lose his money. The doctor, therefore, went back and the game went on as before, the Raja losing again, and growing more and more excited as the money was drawn over to the doctor's side of the table, until in an apparent frenzy the Raja emptied his cash-box, putting a pile of notes on the table, against which the doctor laid all the money he had brought with him and won as well. This was the crisis, the cards were dealt, the Raja having previously shuffled them. There was a shout of triumph as the cards were turned up. *The Raja had won.*

"Come on again," he cried, "a lakh of rupees on this game !"

The doctor gave no response. He simply looked on aghast. He had lost Rs. 20,000 of his own money, all he had already won, and Rs. 40,000, belonging to the secretary.

"You do not play ?" inquired the Raja, as no response came to his challenge.

"I cannot ; I have no more money."

"You fool," cried his highness ; "did not I tell you I only played for high stakes ? Why did you not bring more money ?" so saying he gathered up his money and retired. The doctor then began expressing regret to the secretary for having lost his money, and he replied apparently in great concern, "I borrowed it, and it must be returned. You must play again, and win it back. Bring more money to-morrow. I will borrow money to help you."

"But I cannot," said the doctor. "I have no more money to bring."

He left the Raja's bungalow disgusted with himself for allowing himself to be carried away by the temptation to gamble. That night, as he was looking at the ring he got from the Raja, he noticed a green stain on his finger. He pulled it off, examined it carefully, rushed off, and showed it to the nearest jeweller. It was only brass, and the supposed diamond was only a bit of common crystal ; then it dawned upon him that he had been swindled, and so it was. When he returned to the bungalow, it was empty. The Raja, his retinue of gorgeously apparelled servants, the man dying from dropsy, the handsome furniture, all were gone. The Raja was only the chief of a clever band of swindlers, and the dropsical patient was a poor man, who had been discovered in some part of the native town, and had hired himself out for the occasion.

Next article will deal with cheating by means of pretended hidden treasure.

"FOR A HUNTING WE WILL GO."

So said a few sporting souls, who, denying themselves the luxury of an Europe morning which the Christmas festivities perhaps justified, met the Master at the Rifle Butts this morning. They had their reward in the best morning's sport we have had this season—all the more welcome after the four last dewless and scentless meets of the Bombay foxhounds. There was only a small company of the Government House contingent, H. E. the Governor, Lady Harris, and Capt. Fowle only putting in an appearance. Everyone felt confident of a good run, for the weather had changed, and the late Master, whom we were all glad to meet at Grant Road Station, had declared it was a real hunting morn. At a quarter-past six the Master moved away in the direction of Tulsi pipe. The pack soon got in the track of a fine jack, who no doubt, had lingered late over his Christmas dinner on the neighbouring flats, and we all cantered away due north towards the Melon Ground. A short check, a sharp turn towards the railway, then right turn again through the close country near Parla. Here the scent improved wonderfully, causing such a burst of music from the jack such as we have not heard this season. We tore along over the big paddy bunds and cactus fences of this part of the country, until Master Jack crossed the railway. A race for the level crossing and a gallop down the rutty lane brought us in to the Andheri Road, everybody hoping we were in for a run past the big hill and on to the Goregaon jungles, such as we had last year. But no, the hounds were heard on our left ; he raced down the road, and then into the fields, and over the hedges which surround the village, and met the pack, which, after a further ten minutes of keen hunting, ran into their quarry close by a hill. The Master presented the brush to Lady Harris, who as usual was in the first flight the whole run.

We then moved off to the village of Saar, some two miles away, and found again. The line took us across some first-class paddy bunds, and right away to the nullah and its slipping rocks. But Master Jack would not make for the Coorla Hills, but bore away towards Kaleena. The pack raced through the open country until they came to the rising ground on the north side of the village, and up he galloped over walls and hedges, down to the other side. A slight check, and then right turn towards the Coorla marshes. Here three jacks were viewed—and the pack getting on to the trail of a fresh one chased him for nearly two miles by themselves across the water and on towards Sion, when the jack again crossed the water and finally saved his brush by getting into the marshes, not a mile from the Rifle Butts. Thus ended the best day's sport we have had this season. The next meet is on Monday, and we can only hope for such another hunting morning.

Dec. 26. SANTA CRUZ.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I desire to make some observations on the Government Resolution and your leader regarding the contagious diseases hospitals. One important point seems to me to have escaped the consideration of the committee of experts—I had almost said of everybody—that the hospitals in question, at least for small-pox, are wrongly placed. In the *Lancet* for Nov. 21, p. 1,179, you will find a short article on the "Ærial Diffusion of Small-Pox," which bears upon the matter. For cholera it is no doubt essential to treat the patient as soon as possible, and the Grant Road Hospital might well be utilized for cholera cases. But if the sufferers from cholera are to be mixed with small-pox patients, on recovery after the usual period of incubation they will probably find themselves attacked with small-pox. The contagion of cholera (if any, in the true sense of the term) is not to be compared with that of small-pox ; and I am certainly of opinion that small-pox cases should not be treated in conjunction with cases of other disease—even in a different part of the same building. The noteworthy point in the *Lancet* paper is the reference that is made to the "extraordinary immunity" from small-pox that has followed the discontinuance of small-pox aggregation in London.

The Grant Road Hospital should be used for cholera cases, the Arthur Road for relapsing (famine) fever, if any, and the small-pox hospital should be a long way farther off than either, say at Sion or Beulah. The Arthur Road Hospital is not more than sixty yards from the main road, and inhabited houses are near. It is a chappur-roofed building, open on all sides, and quite unsuited for a hospital in the cold season as it stands. But it might be easily altered to be useful all the year round. It is now simply a roof on pillars. A small-pox hospital in the heart of the city is a mistake and a danger. What to do is clearly to send cases well away from the city, and vaccinate everybody all round that has not been already and recently vaccinated.—Yours, &c.,

M. D.

THE CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question whether the Corporation, as was alleged by Government, "are wanting in proper respect to higher authority" has assumed some prominence and it is desirable that the exact facts of the case should be published so as to enable a correct judgment to be formed on the point. The exact facts are given at p. 364 of Vol. XIV., of the Proceedings of the Corporation, and are as follows :—

Para 4 and last of Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent's letter of 17th December, 1890, ran as follows :—

"4. Under these circumstances it appears to his Excellency-in-Council that the points of difference which existed between Government and the Corporation are reduced to a minimum, and his Excellency trusts that the Corporation will be able to accept the above proposals, based as they are on high medical opinion and modern practice."

The proposals referred to were for a small permanent skeleton staff, expansible for times of epidemic, and the public can judge from the above whether or not the tone of the letter was "conciliatory" and such as indicated a desire to meet the Corporation in reasonable spirit.

Upon the Government letter being considered at the meeting of 16th February, 1891, the following motion was proposed by Dr. Cowasji:—

"That in reply to his letter No. 4988, dated 17th December, 1890, on the question of providing hospital accommodation in times of epidemic the Chief Secretary to Government be informed that the Corporation have sanctioned the continuance of a staff for the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Grant Road, although at present there are no cases of the kind requiring treatment therein."

Had this Resolution been passed the whole matter would have ended, and the shocking scandal of men dying of cholera in the public streets would have been avoided. Unfortunately the Resolution did not pass. An amendment was moved to it by Mr. P. M. Mehta himself in the following terms :—"That letter from Government No. 4,988, dated the 7th Dec., 1890, on the question of providing hospital accommodation in times of epidemic be *recorded*," and the amendment was accepted and passed by the Corporation.

Whether this cavalier mode of disposing of his Excellency-in-Council's expression of trust that the Corporation would be able to accept the proposals of Government was *meant* to be a slap in the face or not, is of course known only to those who approved of it, but that it was as a matter of fact unusual and discourteous must be patent to all. Every person acquainted with the working of the Local Government Board in England knows what would happen if a communication of the Board to a local authority in England were treated with such scant courtesy. There is no reason why the Government of Bombay should be less careful of its dignity and authority in such matters than the office in Whitehall, whilst it is easy to conceive of reasons why it should be more so.—Yours, &c.,

Christmas Day, 1891. TEMPLAR.

WAIFS AND STRAYS IN ENGLAND.

WE received the following telegram on Christmas morning after our issue had gone to press :—

"Dr. Barnardo's London Homes, containing more than forty-three hundred waifs and strays, urgently needing funds. Severe frosts, black fogs; hundreds of street children without food or shelter. Will Englishmen in India repeat their generous Christmas gift of last year ?"

THE REBELLION IN THE NORTH OF CHINA.

THE China papers to hand yesterday contain much news about the outbreak in the far North. There are two centres of disturbance ; one in North-East Chihli and the border of Manchuria, not far from Newchwang, where the movement resembles a banditti raid on a large scale ; the other in Eastern Mongolia, where religious fanaticism has burst forth and the horrible massacre of Christians is said to have taken place. The Peking correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury* gives some details of the outbreak in Mongolia. Writing under date Peking, 25th November, he says :—During the last week or so rumours of all sorts have been pouring in upon us from Mongolia about robbers and rebels, who have attacked several Catholic Missions, murdering the missionaries and burning and looting the churches and houses. The latest news is that one foreign priest, a Mongolian priest and six Native Christians have been butchered. To-day authentic news was received at the French Legation, stating that on the night of November 17th, a band of 500 desperadoes, belonging to the sect of the *Tsai-li* (Rationalist) had attacked a community of Christians about 30 *li* to the east of San-chi-kia-tsen, in Mongolia, burned their houses and massacred a great number of the Christians —men, women and children. The members of the *Tsai-li* are to be distinguished by the white sash, or girdle, and the white shoes they wear. The sect is very numerous, having adherents all over China, and followers of their doctrines have frequently engaged themselves as servants to foreigners, even in Peking.

At San-chi-kia-tsen the *Tsai-li* have burned the orphange, church and residences of the missionaries, in fact completely razed the place, butchering a native Catholic priest and upwards of 300 of the inhabitants. From here they went on the Pa-keou, where they renewed their work of destruction. The Christain people of this place were fortunate enough to escape to the mountains, and the only satisfaction the murderous fanatics had was that of burning the churches and houses of the Christians. The military authorities of Pa-keou, who, according to the statements of the missionaries, have a large number of troops at their disposal, did nothing whatever to check the proceedings, though their aid was invoked in good time. From Pa-keou the horde went on to Yen-men-tsen and Lao Hu-kou, which are both important Christian centres, but details of their movements at those places have not yet come in.

From what I can gather this disturbance is not to be confounded with another that is going on about 600 *li* to the north-east of Peking, where mounted robbers have occupied several important places, Yang-hien and Chien Yang-hien.

THE RISING IN CHIHLI.

General Yeh finding the enemy much too superior in number to the forces he had at disposal got to the nearest place where he could communicate by wire for reinforcements, and reported the occurrence to the Viceroy Li, meantime disposing all the available forces he had on the spot to guard all the strategical points so as to confine the rebels within the district in their possession. Immediately on the receipt of the news the Viceroy despatched 1,500 cavalry and 1,500 infantry of his disciplined troops to the seat of trouble, part of the way by rail as far as the line has been constructed, and this is the first time that soldiers on an expedition have been transported over the line since its construction.

The Viceroy is determined to stamp out this incipient rebellion by one blow.

Almost simultaneously with the outbreak mentioned above, a disturbance of a serious nature occurred on the 14th instant between a new religious sect who called themselves "the Rite Itself" and some Christians in a place called Pinchuem, a town between Chaoyang and Jehol.

Their disagreement culminated in a sort of faction fight on the day in question, and the Christians became worsted having some killed, and the report includes a foreign missionary among the latter, but with that truth there is no means of verification. The 'Ritualists' elated with success extorted about Tls. 5000 from the inhabitants and promised to leave them and their property untouched. Fearing the approach of troops from Jehol, they took to their heels and joined the rebels at Chaoyang, situated some 400 *li* to the East.

The Tientsin correspondent of the N.-C. *Daily News* writes :—

At Tsunhua, a short distance within the wall, about 400 *li* east of Peking, the American Methodists have a station and a growing work. This city, though a long distance from the rising and within the Wall, was much excited by the rumours, and there were threats of looting the mission premises. Fearing his inability to protect the missionaries, the magistrate urged their departure to Tientsien. As carts could not be hired for any price, he impressed enough to carry them to Tangshan, and they reached here by rail yesterday.

The silver mines outside the wall and some distance from Jeho appear to be in possession of the insurgents, and report says that one of the miners was killed, but this needs confirmation.

A messenger to the Viceroy from one of his generals reports that the rebels are in three companies ; that there has been an engagement between one of these companies and his troops, resulting in the killing of 200 of the rebels, and a victory for the troops. The rebels still hold Bakou as their headquarters. This, if strictly true, is the beginning of the end, provided it is followed up rapidly and by the Viceroy's men, and advantage taken of this success.

AN OUTBREAK NEAR TUNGCHOW.

At Kupehkou, in Chihli about 400 *li* from Tientsin over [illegible],000 local bandits appeared and made raids on the country, burning, slaughtering and plundering. Their leader is described as a red-faced monk. The general sent some soldiers in pursuit, but they, being rendered powerless by magic, could not fire off their guns, and sustained two defeats, having three men killed out-right, and several wounded. The bandits grew in numbers and courage and took the offensive. Finding the troops insufficient against overhelming odds, the general requested assistance from Viceroy Li, who despatched 1,000 cavalry in hot haste, while on the 23rd and 24th ultimo, detachment after detachment of regulars marched to the scene of action through the north-gate.

THE ALARMING TELEGRAMS FROM LONDON.

Mr. A Kinnear, special correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writes on the 2nd inst. to the *Shanghai Mercury* :—

Sir,—In the *Shanghai Mercury* of yesterday dealing with the reported disturbances in the north, you say :—'It is worth while remarking that this massacre of Christians had appeared as an item of presumably telegraphic news, in the London *Chronicle* and had been telegraphed out to China.' 'It is almost incredible,' you add, 'that an event of such importance should have first reached our ears through a circuitous route of 20,000 miles of wire.'

As this paragaph, occurring as it does in a leading article, may suggest that the *Chronicle* manufactured its information at home, will you courteously permit me, as the Special Correspondent of that journal, to say that the details in question reached Yamen on Wednesday week and were followed by others on Saturday of a still more startling character. The whole story was communicated to me on the spot, that is to say at Tientsin, and cabled to London. These letters were not the work of Chinese Opportunists anxious to divert Foreign sympathy to the Central Government, but came from friends of the Christians themselves, as well as from fugitives. The French Minister at Peking was so much impressed by the gravity of the intelligence that he appealed to the Chinese Government for help, and was also so convinced of the accuracy of the story that he despatched a long message to Paris. The American Consul at Tientsin showed equal activity in the interests of his countrymen at the mines.

The movement was at first described as mercenary, next as fanatical, and subsequently as anti-dynastic. The Viceroy, Li Hung-chung accepted responsibility at once, and though the disturbances occurred beyond the frontiers of his province, he has despatched a large body of troops to punish the raiders.

Before leaving Tientsin on Sunday I satisfied myself as far as practicable that neither Peking nor Tientsin has anything to fear from the rising. It may perhaps still further help to restore confidence if I say that in the course of a conversation which I had with His Excellency, the Viceroy assured me that China has nothing to fear from these outbreaks, and that an organized rebellion against the dynasty is not even possible. He added that every local rising, dynastic or fanatical, would be suppressed on the spot, and I must say that in the present case the Central Government have exhibited abundance of energy.

THE Bengal Administration Report for 1890-91, which has just been issued, is, as might have been expected, rather colourless, as Sir Charles Elliott took over charge only on December 17th, 1890. The following remarks are made regarding the income-tax :—"The tax remains an unpopular one, and can only be justified by the plea of financial necessity. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, considers, that if the assessable minimum income could be raised from Rs. 500 to 1,000 per annum, complaints would be far fewer, and the greatest hardship of the tax would be removed."

NOTES FROM SAWANTVADI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE close of this year has been signalled here by the opening of two charitable institutions. "The Dalgado Ward" and "The Leper Asylum." The Dalgado Ward, Dr. Dalgado has built adjoining the Westropp Hospital at his own cost. Men from distant parts of the State and the neighbouring taluks of the Ratnagherry Districts come here to receive treatment at the hands of the learned Dr. Dalgado. The Leper Asylum is built in a village a little removed from the town. The site is commanding and at present there are twenty-six lepers and accommodation for twenty-two more is made.

On the 23rd, athletic sports were held by the schoolboys of this town. On the parade-ground and on Christmas Day grown up people displayed their skill.

The morning of the 24th was especially a happy one. The English School Hall was nicely decorated for the distribution of prizes to the English as well as to the Vernacular school-boys. The audience was very large. Among them, Col. and Mrs. Nutt, Dr. D. G. Dalgado, Rao Bahadurs Sakharam Baji Bowdekar and Anant Ramchandra Lotlekar, Mr. and Mrs. Bonett, Sirdars Parmekar Desai, Patankar, Nimbalkar, Talekar, and Ghatge, and Messrs. Vinayek Vithal, G. V. Dhurandhar, R. G. Sabnis, Nilkanthrao Waman, H. D. Potnis, Vinayek Mahadeo, P. V. Sabnis, and others were present. The report was read by the head-master and was very interesting. The decrease in the number of boys in the English School was attributed to the private school, which imparted education at a cheaper rate and admitted free students without number. The result of the examination held by the Educational Inspector, S. D., was most satisfactory. After the report was over some pieces were recited by the boys. The prizes were then distributed to the boys by Mrs. Nutt. The Colonel delivered an address in which he expressed his heartfelt joy at the arrangements of the school in general and congratulated our new head-master on the happy condition of the school. After the distribution of garlands, flowers, *attar*, and *pan-supari* the proceedings were closed with three cheers for Colonel and Mrs. Nutt and three more for the Queen-Empress.

Thirteen boys were sent up from here for the Matriculation this year from the school, out of which nine were successful.

The water-works have now again commenced. This proposal was first made by the late Political Superintendent Colonel Phillips, and is being carried out by his successor Colonel Nutt, with vigor. The project is calculated to supply the inhabitants of the town with the long-felt want of water throughout the year. The services of an able and experienced engineer, Mr. Whiting, are engaged.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—Many were the anathemas, not always smothered, which fell from the lips of the competitors at the new Rifle Ranges at Dhanowri, and although a cloudless sky removed one of the difficulties fatal to good shooting, the bad luck which so persistently followed most of the well-known shots in the Bombay Presidency was proof of the existence of some hidden force which militated against good scores being made, except in the mornings and evenings. This was nothing less than a tricky "fish tail wind," which, owing to the firing points being sheltered by the Dhanowri village on the east, was never felt and could not therefore be allowed for. But despite this disadvantage, even unsuccessful competitors admitted that "the Sisters" Ranges did not prove an unmixed evil. Removed from the town by such a distance as rendered a residence in Poona during the meeting inconvenient, if not impracticable, the life in camp, during the crisp cool weather, was most enjoyable, and must have gone far towards bracing up many who came languid from the enervating climate of Bombay and determined for the nonce to forget the office, the stores, or the factory. The arrangement of the camp left nothing to be desired, and it was pleasing to see many, unaccustomed to personal discomfort, cheerfully submitting to sit at a table extemporised from benches, and consenting to have their soup served up in tea-cups. Grumblers there were of course; the medical officer of the camp fortunately heard none of the epithets applied to him by those who failed to see why the soapy water from their basins should not be sprinkled around the tents, and there was genuine grief depicted on the faces of some members of a Volunteer Corps when their Adjutant turned up in camp, but forgot to visit their tents and satisfy himself that his boys were quite happy and contented. It would be invidious to draw comparisons between this meeting and others held in different parts of the Empire, especially considering how hard the genial honorary secretary endeavoured to make everything agreeable and the meeting a success; but any one who has been to some of the other large rifle meetings could not fail to be struck by the fact that the arrangement of the matches might have been modified with advantage to the Association and satisfaction to the competitors. It is clearly the object of the Association to attract competitors from other presidencies, for the giving of the first prize of Rs. 1,500 in "the Bombay Army Cup" is conditional on six teams entering from the Bengal and Madras Presidencies. Now it might be asked what inducement has a corps to send ten men a distance of a thousand miles, unless the members of the team have an opportunity of getting good practice on the new range and winning something in the individual matches? At the recent meeting, competitors from other presidencies were eligible to compete, during the *fifteen days* they were in camp, in *five* matches only, of which one, "The Kolhapur Cup," (first prize, Rs. 100) has the unenviable distinction of being a match in the prize-list, of which the names of the very best shots might easily be conspicuous by their absence. It is quite a matter of luck where the first shot goes, for, at the distance and in the prone position, the rest are sure to be in close proximity, whether off or on the target. The paucity of matches at the Central Meeting is entirely due to the large number of matches (six team and nine individual) fired off at local meetings. Many of those matches might well be modified, and given a place in the Central Meeting, unlimited entries or three entries being allowed in some of the latter. Then again, the local meetings are confined to corps comprising the Bombay Army; this necessarily throws out some hundreds of competitors, and it is not surprising that a meeting so restricted should not prove quite a financial success. The above remarks apply of course only to that part of the meeting which has reference to matches open to the British Army and Volunteers. Officers of Native Corps would doubtless like to see some modification in the matches for natives also. With the splendid ranges and target accommodation at the disposal of the Association, and the attractions of Bombay to successful competitors at the close of the meetings, there is nothing to prevent the meetings of the Bombay Rifle Association becoming universally popular and deserving of a presidency, the capital of which has assumed the proud title of *Urbs prima in Indis*.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

THE annual Christmas dinner at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was given on Friday last. Eight officers sat down to table with the men. The exterior of the home was decorated with flags and bunting and the decorations of the inner rooms and the dining hall were most tasteful. The dinner was provided out of the money subscribed by only those who took part in the entertainment. Mr. Superintendent Lauder, of the Sailors' Home, made excellent arrangements.—The inmates of the Government Workhouse were treated to a substantial meat breakfast and dinner on Christmas Day provided for them out of contributions sent to Captain Walshe for the purpose. The inmates sat down to dinner at half-past three and enjoyed themselves heartily. They expressed their deepfelt gratitude to the gentlemen who provided means for the entertainment. Many kinds of substantial viands were provided at the dinner, and each of the diners had a bottle of beer and a quantity of tobacco. The entrance and the room in which the dinner was given were nicely decorated with evergreens, bunting, festoons, and flowers.—The inmates of the Strangers' Home were also provided with a breakfast and dinner out of the funds of the Strangers' Friend Society. The inmates sat down to dinner at 2 o'clock. Captain Walshe, the honorary treasurer and secretary of the Institution, visited the Institute at the time of the dinner, and the inmates cheered him and thanked him for the pains he had taken on their behalf. Mr. Chislett, the Superintendent of the Stranger's Home, made excellent arrangements for the dinner. Every diner had in addition to the substantial viands a bottle of beer and tobacco.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE third competition for the I. R. A. "Bayley Contest" will take place at Coorla on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 6-30 a.m. Distances 500 and 600 yards. Twenty prizes, value Rs. 375. Entrance fee Rs. 2.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

THE eighth annual gathering of the Bombay Medical Union was celebrated at the Ripon Club, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant. There were present about sixty members of the profession, including three lady-doctors. Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman presided.

After proposing the usual loyal toast he gave the toast of the profession, and said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I consider it a very high honour to be called upon to preside on such an occasion before such an influential gathering of our professional brethren, but when I tell you that this is the third time in the course of one week that I have been called upon to preside at such a gathering, you will appreciate the difficulty of the task before me, and I crave your indulgence for any shortcomings of mine. Our worthy secretary, Dr. Shroff, whom I have to thank on this occasion for his valuable advice, requested me to take the toast of the medical profession. The subject, gentlemen, is so vast and comprehensive, so varied and undefined, that it would take some hours, even if I go over it cursorily. Besides, I think it unwise to make long after-dinner speeches, as the loaded stomach makes some of us feel sleepy, and the desired effect is lost. My position however, is different, and as the representative of the Bombay Medical Union I must give a brief resume of what transpired in the past year. Those of you who have perused the different papers read at the meeting of the British Medical Association in August last, and those read in the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography must have seen that there are no startling discoveries during the year, but that the medical science in all its branches is making slow and steady progress. Koch's treatment of tuberculosis, which temporarily cheered many a drooping heart, has not made any further progress. We now know that it has no effect on tubercle bacilli, but it only destroys the surrounding living tuberculous tissue which cannot be got rid off. But it has given such a stimulus for further research that we have very soon to hear of some specific for tuberculosis. I now come to the medical profession of Bombay. Commencing with the medical students, you know, gentlemen, the scheme of medical reform, which was brought before the University, and you know what stage it has reached. On account of the attitude observed by both the extremists, I mean the college staff and some of the native Fellows of the Medical Faculty, the scheme has almost become a dead letter. It will again be very soon brought before the Faculty and the Senate by myself and my colleague in the Syndicate, and whatever may be the result of it let us all hope that both parties will agree in demanding a higher general culture from a student entering a medical course. Whatever may be the standard required in the British Universities, you must not forget that we have to work in a foreign tongue, and therefore a much higher standard should be exacted from an Indian student if we want to place ourselves and our profession on a par with the profession in Great Britain, and raise our status and prestige. I don't want to enlarge on this controvertial subject, and I reserve my remarks for some future occasion. Proceeding further, we must congratulate ourselves for the reform already effected in the Grant Medical College, both as regards the equipment of the College Staff and the additional facilities for observation and work given to the students by the opening of the new Laboratory and the additions of the Gynæcological and Obstetric Hospital and the Hospital for Diseases of Children. You all know what part the Union played in this affair, and how we thanked Lord Reay for the interest he took in medical reforms. My predecessors in office, both here and outside the Union, have, on every such occasion, sung the praise and cherished the memories of their teachers and the first founder of the medical school in Bombay, I mean Drs. Morehead and Peel, and we, their successors, have to thank the founder of our school and to cherish his memory. But then, we would be wanting in our duty, our attachment, and our loyalty, if we were not to recall the names, the honoured and respected names of Hunter and Mackenzie, Lyon and Gray, men who might rightly be called the fathers of that class of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University, who are now practising the healing art to the satisfaction of the profession and the public in all parts of the Presidency, and even beyond India, and who are gradually coming to the front, and one of whom you yourselves have been pleased to honour as the president of our assembly to-day. Many of Gray's and Lyon's pupils from the younger class are doing much good work, and are honoured and decorated even in the darkest Africa for medical and surgical skill. When the old graduates of the G. M. College loudly talk of the training and kindness they received at the hands of their professors, we of the rising generation and the younger class have no reason whatever to complain of the training, the care, and attention bestowed upon us while we were in the college and hospital and after we left them. In special cases we had, no doubt, causes for complaints, but so long as the appointments in the college are confined to the Indian medical service, the exigencies of the service must create temporary block and inconvenience, and however much we may regret it, we must make the best of it. The only remedy for this state of things lies with ourselves. We know that in the present state of Government finances nothing more can be done. If we really have the interest of the profession at heart, instead of quarreling with those in office, we must work shoulder to shoulder and get a large sum subscribed, and from this fund you can endow certain junior chairs in the college, especially in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Ophthalmology. Let those appointments be filled up by capable graduates from among the native medical profession. This will not only benefit our future students, but will give the country, in a few years, specialists and able consultants, who will not leave the country after gaining mature experience and be a loss to us like our European brethren in the service, but who will remain in the country and give us the benefit of their ripe experience. We have got native millionaires in the country, and if the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, the Parsees, and the Portuguese, all unite with one aim, we are sure to succeed, if we exert in the right direction and use our influence. Other factors equally necessary for the successful result are the guidance, the hearty co-operation, and the goodwill of the head of the college and his staff. It is an open secret, gentlemen, that our relation with the college staff is not so cordial, nor so pleasant as it was some years ago. I do not like to enter into the causes of it, but for the sake of our profession, its interest, its welfare, and its advancement, the old cordial relation must be restored. Whoever undertakes to do this task and accomplishes it will do a signal service to the profession. Besides establishing these minor chairs, we must have independent charges of hospitals, I mean, we must have hospitals of our own. Do not consider this an impracticable scheme. In the course of five years I have collected, with the aid of my friends and patients, a sum of nearly a lakh of rupees for the Parsee Liying-in Hospital. This is only from one community and for a special object. If you all unite and exert your influence, you are sure to have a splendid hospital of your own. Coming to the newly-passed graduates, and looking to the result of this year, we have every reason to be satisfied. Of the large number who passed this year nearly half of them come in the first class. This result tells its own tale. It reflects great credit on the teaching staff of the college and is probably the outcome of the new changes effected there. Ten or twenty years hence some of these new men will preside at such gatherings, and will cherish the memories and recall the names of some of the members of the present staff. Here I must congratulate the lady-students who so successfully passed the final examination. We have got a Parsee lady among them, and I most sincerely congratulate her as the first native medical graduate on this side of India. Let those connected with the Countess of Dufferin Fund, and interested in the advance of female education, take a leaf from our book and take time by the forelock. Let them not miss the opportunity of making a beginning and giving all available hospital appointments to the native female medical graduates. This will give a fresh stimulus to female education and prevent any hear-burning in the future. Whilst cordially welcoming the new Licentiates, let me tell them in the word of Hippocrates, the father of medicine, "Time is short, art long, the occasion fleeting, experience fallacious, and judgment difficult. Make the most then of the short life, of whose shortness and uncertainty we had so many sad examples; apply yourself to the long art; snatch the fleeting occasion; learn from the fallacious experience; strengthen the vacillating judgment; show yourselves worthy of the hospital in which you have been trained, of the city of which you are citizens, of the profession of which you have become members, and as you shall practise your art in this spirit so may you prosper." Now I come to our own body, the Bombay Medical Union. As, Dr. Blaney said last year, it has commenced its second dentition. We are in a state of lull after a storm, and at this period we require re-vaccination. A few punctures will be quite sufficient. Let us all be up and doing, assist the secretaries in their uphill work, and next year we will be in a position to give glowing reports. Though we have got a nucleus of a splendid library and a laboratory, it is not taken advantage of. It is for you to find out the cause and suggest a remedy. I now conclude by wishing you all to cement the bond of brotherly love and affection, that cement which unites us all into one sacred band, a society of friends and brothers among whom no contention should ever exist but that noble contention, or rather emulation, as to who can best work and who can best agree. It is a masonic language but equally applicable to us all.

Dr. B. S. Shroff, in proposing the toast of the guests, remarked. The toast he had the honor to submit on behalf of the members of the Union for the acceptance of the company was one which was sure of a hearty response from the members of the Union. He welcomed amongst them all the guests who had honoured the Union by meeting its members on the occasion of celebrating their eighth anniversary. They had amongst them luminaries in the profession and recruits joining their ranks. It was a matter of very great pleasure to him to congratulate, on behalf of the Union, the newly-passed graduates on their success at the examination, and to wish them a prosperous and useful career. It was particularly gratifying that amongst them they had a lady, Dr. Miss Phrene Cama, who had a very bright career at the college, and who won almost all the honors at the final examination. The Union would not only congratulate her, but also her venerable father, who had set a bright example to the native community in giving a high class training and education to his daughter along with his sons. They congratulated the Parsee community as well on having amongst them a lady, whom awaited a very useful work amongst the members of her own sex. Intellectual advancement of the ladies of the Parsee community was a very gratifying feature as raising it on a level with the European nation. With this toast he coupled the name of Dr. Surveyer, who obtained this year the degree of M.D. He added that Dr. Surveyor had a bright University career. In a short period of ten years after passing the Matriculation he obtained all his degrees—M. A. Degree in the first class, winning the Chancellor's medal, and the Degree of B.L.C., L.M. and S., and M. D. He intended to finish his medical education by a short tour to the West to attend the clinics at different hospitals and post-graduate courses of lectures in medicine. He wished him success in his new undertaking. As to the older members of the profession, he hoped that ladies and gentlemen would excuse him if he did not make mention of each and every one of their distinguished guests. He could not, however, pass over the distinguished names of Drs. Pechey-Phipson and Annie Walke, Dr. G. DaCunha, and Dr. Waters. Dr. Pechey-Phipson's work of relieving the sufferings of her own sex in this city was too well known to be dwelt upon on that occasion, but it was very gratifying to note that besides attending to the healing art she had been taking warm interest in the social improvement of native women by her personal efforts. In giving away a piece of land and taking very warm interest in the establishment of the Hindoo sanitarium at Nasik she had done a signal service to the Hindoo community, thus setting a very good example to the rich and leading members of that community, who had not hitherto done anything of the kind. Personally the members of the Union were indebted to Dr. Pechey-Phipson for arranging for them an interview in 1890 at an evening party with the late Governor of Bombay, Lord Reay—(cheers)—a reformer of medical education, and thus giving an opportunity to the leaders of native medical profession to express their views on the then proposed medical reforms. Dr. Annie Walke had not been long in the profession but her quiet work at the Cama Hospital was known to all present. It was very gratifying to find amongst them that evening Dr. Waters, a gentleman belonging to the Indian Medical Service, who was known for the interest he took in the advancement of the native medical profession. It was not necessary to remind ladies and gentlemen that he took very great interest and helped considerably the reform of medical education, inaugurated by Lord Reay—(cheers)—in their only first class school of medicine in whose regimé Bombay was fortunate in having several new hospitals and the Grant Medical College, besides having the advantage of utilizing the materials at these hospitals of the laboratories and skilled tutors. In fact Lord Reay had done more for the Grant Medical College and Medical Education in general than Sir A. Grant and all the Governors put together. Dr. Waters also sympathised with the profession in their attempt to have the present misnomer of L. M. and S. altered for M. B. and it was very satisfactory to find that a large number of Medical Fellows had put him forward as a candidate for the Deanship of the Medical Faculty of their University, knowing as they did his view with regard to the M. B. question. The speaker thought Dr. Waters would as a Dean bring about a happy solution of the vexed question, which had been agitating their minds for a number of years. Before he passed on to another name he wished to express a hope that native Fellows would be electing him the Dean for 1892 giving him an opportunity to influence the deliberations of the Faculty on this question. Last, though not the least he coupled with the toast the name of Dr. Da Cunha who, the speaker observed, was once a member of the Union and whose literary contributions as an Eastern savant were known to all.

Dr. Waters, in reply, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Bombay Medical Union,—I cannot but feel flattered at the allusion that has been made to me, and at having my name coupled with the toast last proposed. That I have had the widening of the scope of usefulness of the local medical profession at heart is simply in harmony with what in my opinion should attach to the position I for many years held in your midst; and I may here say that it is with no little pride that I find myself so warmly received here to-night by a goodly number of my former pupils, many of whom have already made for themselves an honorable place in the medical profession, and whose success in the future is well assured. I congratulate the Bombay Medical Union on this eighth annual gathering of its members, which in itself shows a vigorous vitality; and I trust that the Union will go on in the honourable prosecution of the legitimate objects it has in view. I agree with your vice-president, Dr. Temulji, that in all things you should be as far as possible united. Ride shoulder to shoulder and knee to knee, and, with a well-grounded and well-disciplined charge, you will bear down before you all petty opposition. I congratulate you also on the custom of inviting those who have last past the threshold of the profession to your annual dinner. This genial and courteous way of holding out the right hand of fellowship to the younger brethren is most commendable, and might well be imited in the West. Some of you have heard me elsewhere express my general appreciation of the Bombay medical students. They have hitherto had to pass in a foreign language a general educational test, on a par with the general educational test in most of the British Universities and in all the Universities of her Majesty's Colonial Empire, where English is the mother-tongue and where *degrees* and not *licences* are granted in return. And it is greatly to your credit, gentlemen of the Bombay Medical Union, that you voluntarily propose even to enhance the severity of the general educational test in order that degrees may be obtained in your own University on honourable terms. Let all your schemes for academic reform be framed in wisdom and justice, and advanced calmly, quietly, and lucidly, but without superfluity of words, and you may depend upon it that the Senate of the Bombay University, composed, as it is, of wise, learned, just, and honourable men, will give you every satisfaction. You have been good enough to allude to the fact that a large section of the Medical Faculty have done me the honour to select me as a candidate for the Deanship for the ensuing year. Well, gentlemen, that is an enterprise, the praise or blame of which must rest with yourselves. I have been, and will remain, passive in the contest, my only wish being that it shall be fairly conducted. And I am glad to know that so far as my friends are concerned, nothing mean or underhand has been attempted. I can only say that I shall do my utmost to warrant this proof of approval. On my own part and for such of the other guests as I may be permitted to represent, I thank you for your hospitality and for the agreeable evening we have enjoyed in your society.

THE first report by the local Administration on the Berar wheat crop of the season 1891-92 is as follows:—"The estimated acreage under wheat is 834,997 acres. The crop is in pretty good condition and promises a favourable outturn on the whole if no damage is caused by rain or cold. In Murtizapur and Mulkapur taluks the season is not prosperous, and in the Ellichpur and Wun districts the state of the crop is unsatisfactory owing to want of moisture in the soil. The crop throughout the province would be improved by more rain."

FROM a note on this year's indigo crop of the Punjab, by Mr. F. A. Robertson, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, we learn that in all the districts dealt with the produce was below average. The decrease in area was due to the late arrival of the rains, and in some cases to the depredation of locusts, but in Gurgaon the low prices ruling had some effect. In Hissar the crop is unimportant, and its cultivation is steadily diminishing. The entire indigo crop of the Punjab is a very small one, and is chiefly important because a considerable portion of it is purchased by other Provinces for seed.

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT states that the Amir has asked the Government of India to pay part of his subsidy in leather, brass, iron, canvas, tents and articles generally useful in manufacture by machinery, instead of in rupees.

Kabul news, received *via* Peshawar, states that the cholera epidemic has entirely ceased at Kabul, and that the Amir was expected to return immediately from Paghman, whence much of his baggage had already arrived in Kabul city. It is possible, however, that this is incorrect, although coming from an usually reliable source: as news received direct from Kabul a few days ago stated that the cholera, after almost disappearing for a week had broken out again: and the Peshawar intelligence and the expectation of the Amir's return may have been based upon the apparent cessation of the epidemic. The Amir, however, will doubtless be glad to return from the Paghman Hills, where it is now bitterly cold.

The Amir's usual winter distribution of charity in Kabul has taken place, poshteens, warm clothing, charcoal, wood and money having been given to the poor women and widows, orphans, blind men and cripples of the city.

Under orders from the Amir about fifty official Munshis are now engaged in the Jellalabad, Laghman, Kunar and Mingrahar districts, going from village to village to make an estimate of the available supplies of grain and forage. The sale of these articles is meanwhile prohibited awaiting the Amir's orders. The conclusion generally drawn is that the supplies are wanted for the commissariat and transport of the force which is to operate-against Umra Khan of Jandol at Asmar.

The force which has started from Jellalabad under General Ghulam Haider against Umra Khan is said to consist of two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, 700 Kharadars, 10 guns, and about 4,000 Aljaris of the Khagiani and Shinwari tribes.

A trans-frontier correspondent sends us an account of a durbar held by the Amir at Kabul on receipt of the letter from Government inviting the Amir to visit India, which, he thinks, will throw some light upon the Amir's refusal to accept Lord Lansdowne's invitation. It appears that His Highness determined to consult the chiefs and high officials in his territory on the subject, and with this object in view he convened a large durbar at which about three hundred persons of note were present. The result of this monster consultation was that the Amir was advised not to accept the invitation, as there existed the probability of his being imprisoned and kept in India in the same way as his predecessors. The Amir's conduct towards the British, they said had been arbitrary all along, while his methods of government had also rendered him unpopular with a number of his own subjects. The Amir is said to have taken the advice in good part and acted upon it, and then, fearing that Government might elect to send Yakoob Khan or Ayub Khan to replace him in Kabul after his blunt refusal to accept the invitation, sent robkars to the heads of the various tribes in Yagistan who came and had an interview with the Amir in the course of which they were asked to take the usual oath of allegiance and promised to assist the Amir in the event of the British Government interfering with the stability of His Highness's government in Afghanistan. Whether true or not this story gives at any rate an intelligible (according to Afghan ideas) reason for the refusal of Lord Lansdowne's invitation and also for the Amir's subsequent exertions in procuring oaths of allegiance from all sects and conditions of people in Afghanistan.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

THE LATE LORD LYTTON.

THE London correspondent of the *Hindu* has the following interesting paragraph relating to Lord Lytton:—

While finding myself almost as wide as the Poles asunder from Lord Lytton in much that he did whilst Viceroy I could never bring myself to speak of him with the bitterness adopted by some of his opponents, by Lord Hartington, for example, who declared that His Excellency was everything that a Viceroy should not be. Lord Lytton's period of administration was not a happy one, nor on looking back upon it, does there seem to be much in it of which his countrymen may feel proud. But, save that he was weak, the blame for the bad policy carried out was less his than Sir John Strachey's and General Richard Strachey's, these men being the bane of his Administration. Scarcely anything made Lord Lytton more unpopular either in India or in England, than his Act for Gagging the Press. Now, in regard to that particular business, I happen to know that the Viceroy was driven, that he did not lead: he was opposed to it, but yielded to what is called specialist knowledge. The Gagging Act was passed early in 1878. In the preceding autumn Lord Lytton was in Madras in connection with the famine of that year. He accorded me the honour of an interview and I called upon him, by appointment, at Government House. I found him seated at a large round table, with writing materials in front of him. The most conspicuous object on the table was a large portrait of Lady Lytton, with smaller portraits of his daughters. These pictures were grouped tastefully in front of him, just beyond the writing materials, and afforded a pretty picture of domestic good taste and felicity. After our conversation had progressed some time about the famine and the Viceroy's movements, Lord Lytton broke off the topic we were on somewhat abruptly, and, speaking with some passion and very rapidly, said:—

"I see it is stated in some of the papers, your own among them, that I am about to introduce a Press Law and put strong restrictions on the newspapers."

"Yes," I replied, "there is a pretty strong rumour to that effect, and so far as the information in the *Madras Times* is concerned it comes from a very good source. Indeed I had purposed speaking to your Excellency upon the matter."

"There is this much of truth in the reports," he said," "that I have been strongly pressed to impose fresh restrictions on the Press, and I have refused to do so. Why," he continued, in that appealing-cordial voice and manner he practised so well, "how could I, with my literary proclivities, my love for the freedom of the Press, and with the remembrance of all that my father did, do such a thing?"

I expressed my gratification at this statement, and replied that I did not think he could take such a retrograde step. He added:—

"They are pressing me strongly to consent to an Act being passed, but I won't agree to anything of the kind."

The subject of conversation changed, but once more before I left, His Excellency went out of his way to say he was not, nor would he be, a party to repressive legislation. I made no public reference to this conversation, now, for the first time, published, but I did take care, in the paper I was editing, to pooh-pooh the reports which were current as to gagging measures being contemplated. My insistence in this respect made me look a little foolish in March, 1878, when the Press Gagging Bill was brought before the Viceregal Council and passed through all its stages in one sitting. The article in which I denounced that measure brought me a vigorous remonstrance from the Press Commissioner. My feeling then was and now is that Lord Lytton allowed himself to be overborne by the Stracheys and was an unwilling instrument in this particular affair.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

A TELEGRAM from Minywa through Gangaw, dated 23rd December states. The Boungshe Column is still detained here awaiting the arrival of rations, which we hear are now on their way up from Pauk. As soon as these arrive we shall be off, as the Political Officer has arranged to supply all the extra coolies required. Lieutenant Ballard, the Intelligence Officer, has arrived in camp with his party of surveyors. The coolie corps are busy erecting sheds for housing commissariat stores. When the column starts a commissariat sergeant will be left in charge here to forward supplies. A post office has been opened here, but we still have to send our telegrams on to Gangaw by mounted orderlies. The King's Royal Rifle do route marches daily to keep their men in marching condition. The health of the troops so far is good. The weather continues fine by day, but there is very heavy dew at night.

Major Gunning and his staff officer, with a small mounted escort, rode out to explore the road towards Shirkwa yesterday. The head-quarters of the 12th Burma Regiment, under Major Howlett, passed through this yesterday *en route* to Kan and Haka. The officer and men were all very fit. Lieutenant Allenby, the Commissariat Officer from Kan, has come in to-day to arrange about our rationing.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FIGHT ON THE FRONTIER

THE following further details of the fight at Nilt on December 2nd have reached the *Pioneer*. Lieutenant-Colonel Durand's advance guard sighted the fort about midday, and it was at once seen that the enemy had occupied an exceedingly strong natural position, which had been greatly improved by artificial means. The two Hasara mountain guns opened upon it, but made no impression, and the tribesmen seemed to consider themselves secure against attack. Lieutenant-Colonel Durand accordingly ordered the place to be attacked by the infantry direct, and for this duty 150 of the 5th Gurkhas, under Lieutenants Boisragon and Badcock, were told off, Captain Aylmer accompanying them with a few Sappers carrying gun cotton. As the Gurkhas advanced, working over very rough ground, they were met by a sharp fire, but pushed steadily on. When within fairly close distance of the fort, they found themselves temporarily stopped by a nullah. The leading skirmishers dashed down this and made good their footing on the further bank, but here more obstacles were encountered in the shape of an abattis of brushwood and logs. They forced their way through this, still under sharp fire, and reached the outer enclosure of the fort. The gateway was broken down with comparatively little trouble; but they had still to penetrate into the main building from which the matchlock men were keeping up a rapid, but fortunately ill-directed fire. The inner gate could not be driven in, as it was far too strong. Captain Aylmer accordingly resolved to blow it in with gun-cotton. He managed to do this successfully, a sharp explosion shaking the whole structure. Lieutenant Boisragon and Badcock were ready with twelve men, and rushed with Captain Aylmer straight through the gap made.

No sooner had they penetrated into the fort than, on turning the corner of the gateway, they came upon thirty or forty of the enemy. The Gurkhas fired upon them before they could rush forward, and a sharp scrimmage ensued at close quarters. Captain Aylmer, whose gallantry is most highly spoken of, was hit in the hand, while Lieutenant Badcock was shot in the left arm, the muzzle of the matchlock being so close that the discharge lacerated the muscles, though fortunately without cutting the artery. The three officers kept their men well together, knowing that the remainder of the storming party were close at hand; but had the tribesmen rushed them with any determination, all would probably have been killed, as the place was swarming with armed men. The rest of the Gurkhas, who had been detained at the ravine, came up; but it was not until practically all the troops had come to close quarters, that the tribesmen were driven out of their fortified position. They made a stubborn resistance, being well protected by the mud walls. Their losses are calculated at thirty killed and a very large number wounded. One officer believes that they had a number of Winchester rifles among them, or at any rate some kind of breechloaders. It was as hard a place to storm with a handful of men as could be well conceived, and the splendid dash of Captain Aylmer and Lieutenants Boisragon and Badcock and the sepoys with them, as well as their dogged courage when they were inside the inner gateway, fighting against great odds, won the admiration of every one present at the action. Captain Aylmer was so severely wounded, that he had to be got outside the walls of the fort while the struggle for its possession was still going on. Lieutenant Badcock killed two men after he himself was wounded; while Lieutenant Boisragon, who alone of the three escaped unhurt, had his full share of tough fighting under as exciting conditions as even the 5th Gurkhas could wish.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.'s Hongkong Cotton Circular, dated December 10th says:—No very great demand has been experienced during the past fortnight and only about 3,300 bales have been sold in such hand to mouth parcels that very few indications of the market can be derived therefrom. Tightness of money in the interior, and a feeling for the moment of uncertainty owing to political troubles which up at the North, have been assuming larger dimensions, and the tendency natural under abnormal supplies to hold off for a decline, have all more or less contributed to the curtailment of operations generally. Only No. 10 has had somewhat of a special run for all sorts and descriptions, but in such small quantities as not to be enough to arrest the further decline of $¼ to $1 in rates. However, there being many varieties, sales of this count have aggregated well-nigh half the total quantity sold. The other counts even under a declines of nearly a dollar have been very sparingly dealt in Sales comprise about

675	bales	of No.	20	sold at $63 to $71
520	„	„	16	„ at $62 to $67 and $69
570	„	of No.	12	sold at $54 to $61
1,450	„	„	10	„ at $51 to $62
65	„	„	8	„ at $49 to $51
20	„	„	6	„ at $50 to —

leaving about 40,000 bales unsold in stock.

In Shanghai, previous to the close of the Northern ports during winter, there was a large demand for No. 20 for Szechuen at a rise of half-a-tael per bale. Sales total 7,800 bales, of which half the quantity comprises this count alone Nos. 16 and 10 have been in demand for Tientsin and Newchwang. Unsold stock is estimated there at about 20,000 bales.

In Japan, little or no interest is taken in Bombay spinnings, and sales barely total 100 bales, leaving about 3,000 bales in stock. Cotton remains uninquired for. About 12,500 bales unsold having lately gone into stocks, more or less heavy losses must result.

CALCUTTA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE Calcutta Fine Arts Exhibition prize list is:—Viceroy's gold medal for best picture—W. H. Jobbins; the Society's gold medal for the best figure subject in oils—Stanhope Forbes; gold medal for landscape in any medium—W. H. Verner; silver medals for second best figure subject—Norman Garstin; for the second best landscape, Charles Earle; for the best still life picture—Miss N. A. Sabine Pasley; for the best flower subject in water colours—Miss Annie Hickson; best pen and ink drawing—Percy R. Craft; best model—Harilal Pal; medal for the best picture of animal life—not awarded; Silver medal for best head, Mr. F. Reilly; Raja Piyari Mohun Mukerji's prize, Mr. Stanhope Forbes; Sir Charles Paul's prize, Mr. W. H. Vernon; Mr. H. S. King's and the Maharaja of Durbhunga's prize, Mr. L. Fraser; the Maharaja of Bettia's prize, Mrs. Rolfe: Nawab Ahsanullaha's prize, Miss Edith Sprague; the Maharaja of Dinagepore's prize, Miss F. Shuttleworth; the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's prize, Mr. C. Earle.

Among those commended are Mr. A. E. Caddy, Mrs. Joubert, Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Mr. Frank W. Bourdillon, Miss Mabel J. Young, Miss Mary Vernon, Mr. Morgan, Mr. J. S. Rawle, Louisa Fenn, Mr. H. B. Millar, Mrs. N. Prowse Reilly, Mr. K. H. Bond, Miss Emmeline Deane, Miss Florence N. Street, Captain Downe, Mrs. McNeile, Captain A. C. Lovett, Colonel Ardagh, Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, Mr. C. J. Barraud, Miss Eveline Lance, Miss Katherine McCracken, Mrs. Andrew Ker, Mr. L. G. Prickett, Miss Annie W. Hickson, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. Nora Davison, Miss W. B. Lance, Captain G. B. Hodgson, and Miss Louisa Deane.

THE sharp fall which took place in Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's deferred stock upon the announcement of the dividend is not perhaps unnatural, having regard to the fact that the dividend is reduced from 13 to 10 per cent. But, for all that, there was good reason, says the *Economist*, why the reduction should have been foreseen. Six months ago the interim report referred to the loss of two ships, the Hong Kong which was a new cargo boat, and the Nepaul, a passenger ship of fifteen years' standing, and also to the freight revenue. which exhibited "a considerable deficiency in comparison with that of the corresponding period of the previous years." Since that interim report was issued, the depression in freight has been accentuated rather than otherwise. On 30th September last, when the financial year closed it may roughly be said that Eastern freights were quite 30 per cent. lower than at the same date in 1890; and even though passenger business has been good, a drop in the earnings was inevitable. Under such circumstances, and with the underwriting account drawn upon, the drop in the dividend of the deferred stock should have been a foregone conclusion. What should be regarded as the best arguments in favour of P. and O. stocks as investments is the remarkable way in which the book value of the fleet has been written down of late years. At present the ships of this company stand in the books at about £12 15s. per ton, and time was when they represented pretty nearly double that figure. Then, too, according to the last report, there is a reserve fund of £500,000, and other accounts reaching to a further £410,000; and with such backing, the company is well able to stand a temporary depression in freights.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. E. L. WOODIN.

E. L. WOODIN, formerly Superintendent of the P. and O. Co. was brought before Mr. Wise at the Hongkong Police Court, on the 7th inst., charged on remand, with embezzlement, falsification of accounts and forgery.

Mr. A. P. Stokes appeared on behalf of the P. & O. Co. for the prosecution, and Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Dennys, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Stokes said he had in this most painful case to lay in the first place a charge of larceny against the defendant while employed as a clerk or servant of the P. and O. Co., in respect to which he would prove specific charges to the extent of over $96,000. The amount actually missing was very much larger than that, being about $140,000. There was also a charge in regard to the falsification of certain accounts and counterfoils of cheques. There was also a charge with regard to the forging of certain initials of Mr. Hewitt, an officer of the P. and O. Co. in the Hongkong branch, and also the forgery of certain receipts with regard to coal business, the monthly receipts in which appeared to have been forged for the period from December 1890 to September 1891. The defendant, who was a servant of the P. and O. Co. since 1859, was made Superintendent of the Honkong branch in 1886, and the charges which had to be laid embraced the period from 1886 down to the present time. The defendant's defalcations were concealed by a systematic falsification of the monthly accounts current which in the ordinary course of business were sent on to London. These accounts current showed the balance at the bank and also the balance in the hands of the Company's compradore. In December 1890 Mr. Hewitt, who was then acting as chief clerk here, took over the control of the accounts, and from that date the accounts and the balances at the bank and in the compradore's hands had necessarily been correct, but up to that date the defendant was assisted in his frauds by having the whole of the accounts under his own control, and while on many occasions there was a debit balance as regards the bank account he represented that there was a credit balance. He was further assisted in concealing these larcenies by a sum of $100,000, which he had received from the Colonial Government, and which he represented—in certain correspondence purported to have taken place between him and the Government—that the Government desired should remain in their hands in the first instance from August 1887 to January 1888, and by a further correspondence, which was purported to have taken place between himself and the Government, from January 1890 to July 1891. In the meantime the last instalment ($50,000) of this $100,000 had actually been paid to him by the Government, and sum remained unaccounted for and formed part of the large sum of $140,000 which had been mentioned. With regard to the falsification of accounts, he (Mr. Stokes) would be unable to produce any evidence prior to May 1888, as the cash books prior to that date which it would be necessary to produce were missing, but he would be able to produce evidence subsequent to that date which he thought was strong enough to sustain the charge both in regard to the accounts current and the bank account. He might mention that it was part of the system of the company that the Superintendent in forwarding these accounts current certified to their correctness. In order to make the balance correct the defendent manipulated the company's coal bills and forged each monthly receipt from December 1890 to September 1891.

Evidence was then called.

Henry Hope Joseph, agent for the P. and O. Co., Shanghai, said—I have been specially requested to come to Hongkong with regard to this case. I first knew the defendant in 1871. He was then in charge of the Co's store in Hongkong. He was made acting superintendent in 1886 and was confirmed in that appointment as from 1st April 1887. I have examined the company's books and the bank accounts. I know the system of working the company's business in the East. All accounts are collected and paid through Chinese compradores. These are entered in the cash book. When there is a sufficient balance in hand a portion of it is withdrawn and paid into the Co.'s banking account. Payments of large amounts are occasionally paid into the Co.'s banking account instead of to the compradore. At the end of each month an account current is made out from the cash book and banking account. This is a division of the various payments and receipts into the various headings under which they appear in the general books. The agent in charge signs the account current and also signs a certificate showing how the balances are made up. Copies of these are forwarded to London and a copy is kept at the branch. The documents produced are copies of the accounts current sent to London from the period August 1886 to July 1891. I have examined them and recognise the signatures as Mr. Woodin's. They were sent to me from London. I have compared them with the cash books. I have compared the extracts of the bank accounts produced with the balances shown in the accounts current. In many cases they do not agree.—The witness then gave formal evidence with respect to documents produced.—The case was proceeding when the mail left.

THE EX-EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

DOM PEDRO, ex-Emperor of Brazil, died at the Hotel Bedford half an-hour after midnight on the 4th inst. The ex-Emperor took a severe chill when leaving the public sitting of the Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. He became gradually worse, and his condition was very serious. The cold became pneumonia owing to the great age of the ex-Emperor.

At 9 o'clock Doctors Charcot, Bouchart, and the Count of Motta-Maya issued a bulletin to the effect that the fever was increasing, and that the patient's condition was very serious. At 11-30 Extreme Unction was administered, but he was unconscious of what was going on. At 12-5 it was thought he had expired, but it was not till 12-30 that he drew his last breath. The Comte d'Eu, himself stil suffering from illness, came up from Versailles at 6 o'clock, and remained, together with the Countess and Dom Pedro the Emperor's eldest grandson, around the beside till the moment of the death. The sacrament was administered by Abbe Robours, cure of the Madeleine. Dom Augustus, second grandson of the Emperor, had been summoned from Vienna.

The ex-Emperor was buried at Lisbon, in accordance with his own wish, but a solemn service was celebrated at the Madeleine before the body was transported thither.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 27.

Pressure has increased in north-west India and decreased elsewhere. Changes everywhere are moderate or small, conditions being generally unchanged except that evidences of depression in the North-West is disappearing. Winds, are blowing north-westerly and northerly to the west of the Bay, north-easterly and northerly to the east of the Bay, easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The force is fresh on both the coasts of the Peninsula and at Diamond Island. The temperature has risen in several more central stations, and fallen in other parts of the country. The mean temperature is below the normal, except in Bombay, Madras, Sind, and Rajputana, where there is a trifling excess. Negapatam has received two and a half inches of rain and Colombo, Wellington, Madras and Madura showers of less than one-tenth of an inch.

THE remarkable Jaunpur Indigo Riot case, after many varying phases, observes the *Pioneer*, has put out a new development, which leaves its former surprises far behind. The local authorities in the heat of their zeal against Mr. Nickels ran in a police sub-inspector for having concocted false evidence in concert with that person, and some months ago he was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Jaunpur. He determined to appeal, and for that purpose applied for a copy of the judgment. The application was made in vain, and at last none being forthcoming, he had to go to the High Court, which at once ordered the Sessions Judge to furnish a copy. The latter, however, seems to have taken no notice of the Court's injunctions, and it was only when an Inspecting Judge visited Jaunpur last week that he was told that the judgment was no longer in existence, having been lost somehow in the Judge's private house. The Chief Justice has openly stated from his place in Court, that he does not believe this explanation, and that his opinion is that no judgment was delivered, and we presume that the Government will now call upon the Judge to justify himself.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Milk and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Childrens Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

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THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
On Fixed Deposits, for 6 months, at 3 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

From 1st January 1892, Interest on Current Accounts will be allowed at 2 per cent. on the MINIMUM MONTHLY balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
87, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
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THE FAMOUS HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI, OF BAGHDAD.

(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE)
153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (*D. V.*) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.

NOTICE.

On the 20th April, 1891, a telegram was received by Najut Ali Shah Kadiri, the famous Hakim of Calcutta, from H. H. the Thakur Sahib of Morvi, M. R. W., who has consented for a fortnight to pay him daily Rs. 200 for his visit, and after that Rs. 250 per day. A reply consenting to the proposal was telegraphed by the said Hakim, on the 21st April, 1891. On his return, he has opened a Branch in 153, New Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay. All communications to be addressed to him direct, and will receive prompt attention.

Mr. J. Brockman, 20, Wellesley Street, 4 years' Impotency. Certified, cured in two months.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. J. E. A. McCorry, Government Railway Police, Sealdah. Three year's Asthma. Certified cured in one month.

Son of Mrs. V. J. Theodore, Old China Bazar Street. Six Months' Dysentery. Certified cured in twenty-five days.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

WANTED.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"NEOSOTE." "DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

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BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S SANITARY TOWELS FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

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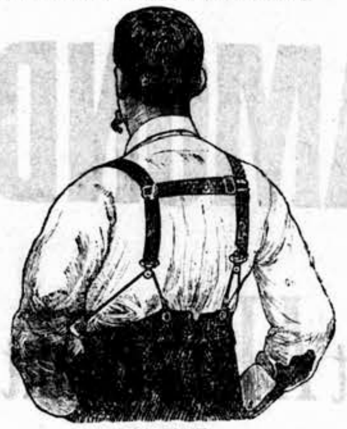
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency*: Bathgate and Co. Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab*: Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow*: Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency*: Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind*: E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

THE IMPROVED PULLEY BRACE,

NOT CROSSED AT THE BACK.

THE ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE.
Supports the Back. Developes the Chest.
Perfect Freedom with any position of the body.



IMPORTANT.

THE back strap, by a patented arrangement, can be moved (vertically) to any position upon the back, high or low, to suit comfort of wearer, also lengthened or shortened (horizontally) to suit the distance between the back buttons of the Trousers.

CAUTION.—Every genuine Brace is stamped with Registered Trade Mark thus—

THE IMPROVED PULLEY BRACE
TRADE MARK.

RETAIL of all Hosiers and Outfitters.
WHOLESALE of the leading Wholesale Houses.

WEAK AND LANGUID

feelings, so prevalent in tropical countries, may be speedily overcome by wearing

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Doctors recommend it as positively the only bona fide reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of **Nervous Exhaustion**, Melancholia, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* **Thousands of Testimonials.** This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. **Descriptive Pamphlet**, "*Galvanic Electricity*," sent to any address **free** on application to **MR. C. B. HARNESS**, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd., 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in the World.
Advice by correspondence free of charge.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

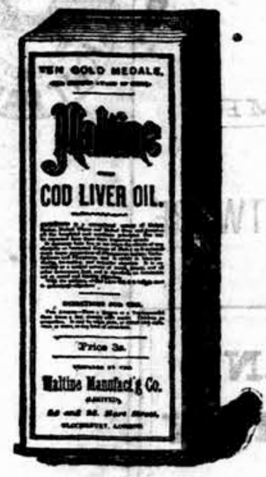
Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, a harmless preparation for dyeing red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and druggists for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid worthless and injurious imitations.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.



TEN GOLD MEDALS.
Maltine
COD LIVER OIL.
Price 3s.
Maltine Manufact'g Co.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Register under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar Calcutta.

LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

FOR TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
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Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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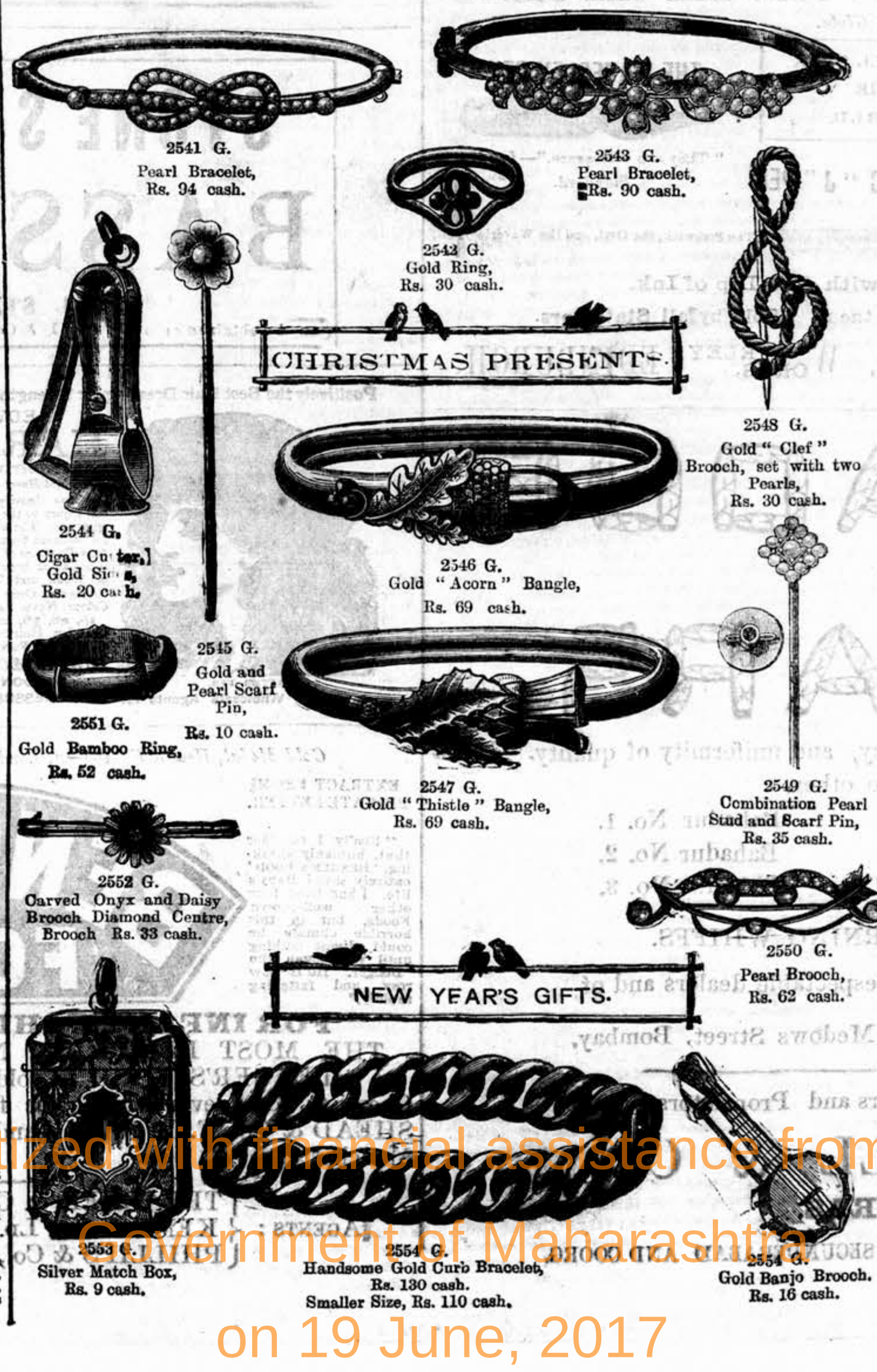

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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

2541 G. Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 94 cash.

2543 G. Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 90 cash.

2542 G. Gold Ring, Rs. 30 cash.

2548 G. Gold "Clef" Brooch, set with two Pearls, Rs. 30 cash.

2544 G. Cigar Cutter, Gold Sides, Rs. 20 cash.

2546 G. Gold "Acorn" Bangle, Rs. 69 cash.

2545 G. Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin, Rs. 10 cash.

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2552 G. Carved Onyx and Daisy Brooch Diamond Centre, Brooch Rs. 33 cash.

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2553 G. Silver Match Box, Rs. 9 cash.

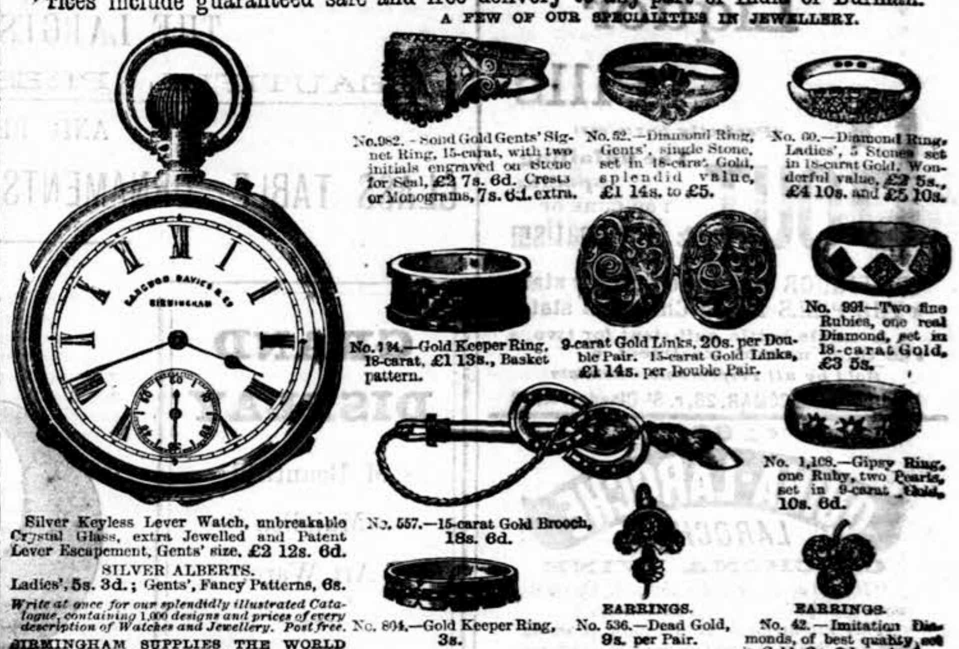
2554 G. Handsome Gold Curb Bracelet, Rs. 130 cash. Smaller Size, Rs. 110 cash.

2554 G. Gold Banjo Brooch. Rs. 16 cash.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.

Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.

A FEW OF OUR SPECIALITIES IN JEWELLERY.



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No. 52.—Diamond Ring, Gents', single Stone, set in 18-carat Gold, splendid value, £1 14s. to £5.

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No. 134.—Gold Keeper Ring, 18-carat, £1 13s., Basket pattern.

9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 15-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.

No. 991—Two fine Rubies, one real Diamond, set in 18-carat Gold, £3 5s.

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Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.

SILVER ALBERTS.
Ladies', 5s. 3d.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.

No. 557.—15-carat Gold Brooch, 18s. 6d.

Write at once for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue, containing 1,000 designs and prices of every description of Watches and Jewellery. Post free.

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EARRINGS. No. 536.—Dead Gold, 9s. per Pair.

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J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

12 YEARS OLD
ESTABLISHED 1808
PEASE SON & CO
WHISKY BLENDERS
LEITH
BOS
BLENDED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B O S are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

BOS

12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*
8 Years Old ** *(Blue Capsule.)*
5 Years Old * *(Green Capsule.)*

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.*

B O S is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B O S is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

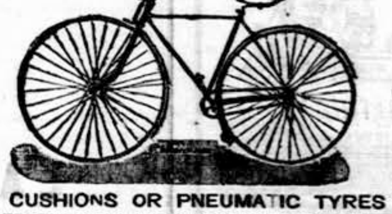
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B O S

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

HE "ROVER" LIGHT ROADSTER

HAS SET THE FASHION TO THE WORLD.

35 lbs. all on.



28 lbs. without Guards and Brake.

FITTED WITH CUSHIONS OR PNEUMATIC TYRES TO ORDER.
PRICE LISTS AND PARTICULARS FROM
J. K. STARLEY & CO., Ld., Meteor Works, COVENTRY,
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AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus.*

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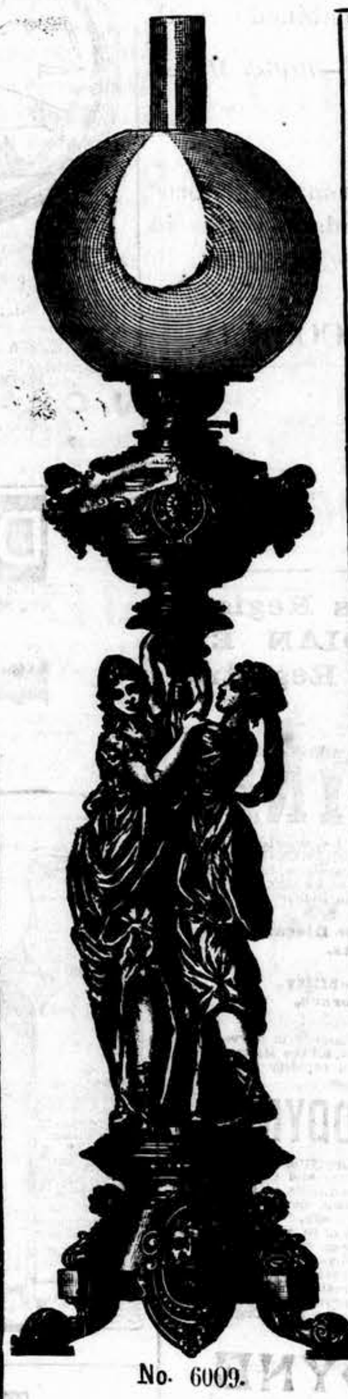

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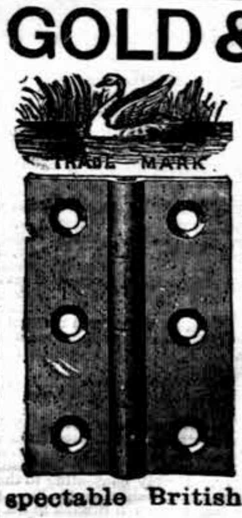

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